

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WHEAT MEN INSIST CONGRESS ADVANCE TARIFF 50 PER CENT

Growers Ready to Push Program—Not Keen for Price-Fixing as Growers' Solution

Say Increase From 30 to 45 Cents a Bushel Would Check Inflow of Canadian Product

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—Wheat growers in the middle west hope to drive through the new Congress an increase of 50 per cent or more in the wheat tariff, according to advices reaching the Nation's wheat capital this week from important centers in the wheat belt. Growing sentiment, it is asserted, is in favor of the high protective tariff, instead of price fixing, as the best means of meeting the wheat farmers' crisis.

With the demand for a higher tariff, a movement for an expert commission to handle the exportable surplus, as outlined to The Christian Science Monitor here last week by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is reaching definite shape.

"Wheat farmers generally are favoring a high protective tariff to meet their present need," said Harrison Fuller, executive vice-president of the Wheat Council of the United States, on returning from Washington yesterday. "Millers also favor it for technical reasons. In Washington, sentiment is favorable in official quarters. In fact it has been made clear that President Coolidge is favorable to the high tariff plan."

Talks 50 Per Cent Boost
"A 50 per cent increase, raising the existing tariff from 30 cents to 45 cents a bushel, would check the inflow of Canadian wheat and prevent further accumulation in the United States. Some 500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat have entered in the past few weeks, I am informed. This shows that our present tariff isn't high enough."

George C. Jewett, manager of the American Wheat Growers Association of Minneapolis, said to the correspondent:

My organization strongly supports the proposal to immediately increase the wheat tariff to the limit possible under present law. We also support new legislation establishing at least a 50 cent protective wheat tariff. We are working on a plan for an export commission to place a premium on American wheat, thereby increasing domestic prices, which will be introduced in Congress.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with headquarters in Chicago, takes a more conservative view, holding that farmers generally are opposed to the high tariff fundamentally. Its spokesmen believe the existing flexible tariff has greatly aided farmers, but believe there should be an investigation of the wheat tariff, and that if it is raised it should be as high relatively as that protecting other industries. The federation advocates a non-partisan tariff board, to take the tariff out of politics, and to make an economic study. At the federation's annual meeting here in December, action on the tariff is probable.

Dwight R. Cresap, president of the

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Navy Dirigible Shenandoah Circling Over Boston



Photograph of "The Silver Whale," Taken From Roof of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building This Noon as the Ship Flew Over The Mother Church Dome

WEST VIRGINIA BACKS STATES IN CARRYING OUT DRY PROGRAM

Federal Judge Says Buyer Should Get Penalty as Heavy, or Heavier, Than Seller—Gov. Morgan Sure of Support

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 20 (Special).—Penalties as heavy or heavier than those imposed on makers and vendors of illicit liquor should be dealt out to buyers of their product, George W. McClintic, United States Judge, declared in joint session of the federal, state and local enforcement officials here last night.

Co-operation as far as possible was agreed on by the dry officials. The meeting was called by W. G. Brown, state prohibition commissioner, at the

suggestion of Gov. E. F. Morgan. One object of the session was to devise ways and means of expediting disposition of liquor cases, and in an effort to relieve the federal district court here of "half pint" possession cases.

Suggests Road Patrol
The session was an outgrowth of recommendations made by President Coolidge at the Washington national prohibition conference. Mr. Brown pointed out that important cases pending in Federal Court are being held from action because of the many small indictments against alleged sellers and possessors of moonshine.

Co-operation of federal and state officials was urged by the commissioner, who told how his officers have been unable to act when they could see the smoke of stills situated over the West Virginia border line in Maryland. It is in such cases that the federal agents can and should act, he said. He suggested that state police patrol the roads and arrest runners, most of whom know all local authorities in many of the cities and towns and by the knowledge are bold enough to offer their product to strangers.

Judge McClintic attacked citizens who buy from sellers of illegal liquor. He said that the purchaser is as large or a larger contributor to crime as the persons actively engaged in disposing of their liquor.

School Help Cited
J. H. Gadd, Federal Prohibition Director for West Virginia, urged educational work in the schools and through the press and pulpit. "Prohibition in this State cannot be enforced by the 15 men in my office, the 16 in Commissioner Brown's office, nor by the combined forces, as it should be enforced," he said. "They must have the co-operation and aid of every officer who has sworn to uphold the Constitution of the Federal Government and the Constitution of the State. If all these officers will do their duty, prohibition enforcement will not be so difficult in this State, and violations will be reduced to a minimum."

O. M. Pullen, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in West Virginia, said that "corporations representing millions of dollars are at work in this field manufacturing and distributing certain questionable preparations."

Governor Morgan emphasized the need of co-operation in enforcing dry laws. William Macorkle, former Governor, recently returned from a trip abroad, told of conditions in countries of Europe where wine and beer is sold and said he strongly opposed any return to the light beverages in the United States. Modification of the Volstead Act in this respect, he said, would be a step toward the return of the saloon.

BOSTON AT LAST SEES SHENANDOAH

Great Dirigible Hangs Lazily Over City for Half Hour While Crowds View It

Shenandoah, "Daughter of the Stars," came out of the south at noon today, hovered for a half-hour above Boston, swung its bow into the sun again and drifted lazily westward toward Worcester and its home port at Lakewood, N. H. Just before noon, the great airship of the United States Navy was sighted from the top of the Custom House Tower. It was a tiny

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TURKS FIND GREEKS DIVIDED IN POLITICS; PRESS GRIEVANCES

Public Demonstration Against Alleged Treatment of Moslems to Be Held in Constantinople

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—Eleutherios Venizelos' somewhat ambiguous commentary upon the Republican movement in Greece makes practically certain that the future of the dynasty will be the one outstanding issue before the electorate in December. While warning the country against precipitate action and emphasizing the dangers to which a violent change in the Constitution would expose the State at this juncture, he appears definitely to have announced his conversion to the idea of a republic. That announcement will carry great weight in Greece and unless a new party springs up to replace the discredited Metaxas it is difficult to see where an organized opposition to the change is coming from.

These developments place the King himself in the most awkward position. He has already indicated his readiness to retire prior to the elections, if the present Government desires, but the Premier, Colonel Gonatas, hesitates to assume the responsibility for this step. This, he has declared, is a matter for the monarch himself. And the monarch will not find the decision easy. Never enamored of his kingship and with the dynasty virtually under capital sentence, he would probably gladly quit the whole business. But he is the son-in-law of the Queen of Rumania—that brilliant supporter of monarchical institutions—and a considerable family influence will be exerted to persuade him to hold on in the hope that something will turn up to occasion a reprieve.

Exchange of Populations
It is quite possible that events may force the Greeks to cease quarreling among themselves and concentrate their attention on the external situation. The writer has always regarded the agreement for the exchange of Turkish and Greek populations as one of the most nefarious decisions reached at Lausanne, and its mere execution—the principal danger lies in its ultimate consequences—has been productive of considerable friction, followed by a series of charges and counter-charges. It is significant that the Turkish Government is deliberately fanning the flames of national excitement. A public demonstration against the alleged treatment of Muhammadans in Greece takes place in Constantinople on Friday. Those acquainted with Balkan politics will here recognize an old acquaintance. Such an organized public clamor usually precedes diplomatic action, and between diplomatic action and military movement there is a very thin line in the Balkans.

Excellent reasons doubtless exist why the Turks should banish all thoughts of further warfare, but if they decided to move it would not be the first time that relief from an internal impasse has been sought in military enterprises. And Turkey's internal situation today is rather more than Kemal Paşa can cope with. It is not only that a crisis of the first magnitude has arisen between Constantinople and Ankara, and that the

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Italy Protests Against Attack in Transylvania

Rome, Nov. 20
Italy has protested, through its Minister at Bucharest, over an attack upon Captain Gigante of an Italian mission by brigands in Transylvania. The captain was traveling along the road from Borsak to Toplitz when the brigands appeared. Shots were fired, and one of the Italian officer's fellow travelers was wounded. Captain Gigante was struck with sticks.

The Romanian Foreign Minister, in reply to the Italian protest, deplored the occurrence, offered excuses, and ordered an immediate inquiry. The Italian Government has asked for further particulars of the incident as soon as possible.

LEAGUE IS CHANNEL FOR MONITOR PLAN

World Union Declared Essential Body to Enforce Universal Draft to Ban War

"Make the peace plan proposed by The Christian Science Monitor effective through the already existing agency of the League of Nations," declared William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado, in discussing the editorial proposals of this newspaper to make war universally outlawed by the adoption of a measure of universal conscription which would require capital and labor to serve in time of war without profit, on the same hard terms as the peace.

"Undoubtedly, war talk would be much less abundant," he said, "if, in time of peace, it was known that no one would make a cent of profit from war and that everyone would be required to sacrifice with the soldiers. At the present there are great interests which thrive upon the talk of and the preparation for war. The influence of their propaganda is considerable. You can believe there would be an end to it, once the private manufacture of munitions and the possibility of 'cleaning up' when war came on, was made absolutely impossible."

Middle West for Co-operation

Governor Sweet believes that public opinion in the United States, especially in the middle west, is ready to carry on with any such plan that looks toward co-operation with Europe. "Politicians out my way," he said, "are slowly beginning to see that there is a great and increasing powerful backwash of sentiment in favor of helping Europe." He added:

Many of these people, in the last election, believed that if the League of Nations was not accepted the alternative Association of Nations would be set up.

It is ridiculous to say that the great vote which Mr. Harding received in the last election was an isolation vote. On the contrary, countless people in the middle west voted for Mr. Harding believing that through his proposed Association of Nations the very opposite policy from isolation would be followed. But this association did not materialize. The middle west realizes that, and it is determined to register itself in favor of some sort of immediate and active co-operation. This opinion is centering around the League of Nations. Men and women are beginning to see that the League has come to stay. Many other comments on the League of Nations are being made. It means of accomplishing some of those ideals for which, in 1917 and 1918, we thought we were fighting.

Munition-Making Ban

Now, my conviction in regard to the Monitor proposal is that it should be directed, for its working, to the League. Let America join the League to accomplish the ends which the Monitor suggests. This proposal declares for the prohibition of the private manufacture of arms and munitions of war. That prohibition comes under the scope of the League. It could be made effective through the League. There is no doubt of the value of the Monitor proposal. Only they could be made world-wide in their acceptance and more certain in their success if the League were to be made the agency through which they were worked out. Many other comments on the Monitor plan for universal conscription agreed with the point of view of Governor Sweet that the League of Nations presented the best channel through which to make it workable. John H. Clarke, formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, declared that "the Monitor plan is an admirable one. Once the munition makers know they will go short on dividends when war comes on, there will be much less of a desire among certain powerful groups to foster the war spirit." He added:

But this plan is exactly the sort of a proposition that comes, logically, under the scope of the activity of the League of Nations. For my own part I am convinced that, with the United States in the League, such proposals as this—and particularly the section referring to the prohibition of the private manufacture of munitions—could be rapidly and effectively worked out.

54 Nations Agreeing

Now, it is a real achievement to have 54 nations agree on anything, however imperfect it may be. The 54 nations, members of the League, are co-operatively trying to do just what this Monitor proposal suggests America shall do alone. Is it not more to the point to advocate, first, that America get into the League and then, as a corollary to that, these concrete proposals for international action against war could be agreed upon?

The Rev. Edward Cummings, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, while endorsing the Monitor plan, expressed a similar conviction that, through the League, it could be most effectively and most expeditiously worked out. "There is a good deal to be said," he declared, "in favor of a constitutional amendment, such as the Monitor plan pro-

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FRANCE CONCEDES ALL POINTS RAISED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Ex-Crown Prince Issue Considered Closed—Further Forceful Sanctions Abandoned

German Representatives Are to Be Heard Before the Reparations Commission

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—Preparations are reported to have been started with a view to calling the classes of 1919, 1920 and 1921 to the colors. One class is expected to be summoned immediately. Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies are publishing statements declaring the "German provocations" intolerable, and stating that latest events have shown the German democracy to be bankrupt.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 20.—An accord between England and France has been reached. It only remains for it to be formally registered this evening by the Conference of Ambassadors which will be obliged to have still one more sitting before finishing with the dangerous questions of the ex-Crown Prince's return and the military control of Germany. This agreement, which is due to the undoubted change in French policy, apparently has caused surprise in London. The British have become so used to the rigidity of French policy that even when signs of a new spirit are obvious, they appear incredible. But in both countries there is relief that the threatened rupture has been avoided.

It was only after a long and laborious day that an agreement was in sight. First there was a prolonged sitting of the conference, then a council of French Ministers was held, then another meeting of Ambassadors and finally an adjournment until this evening. The present postponement may be regarded as due entirely to mechanical difficulties. It is necessary to receive the approval of the British Government, but as all British points were conceded, this is pure formality.

Basis of Anglo-French Accord

There are actually before the British Government today texts of the letters elaborated by Jules Cambon and the Marquis de Creve, together with the combined text which has been accepted by the conference and by the French Government.

The basis of the accord is as follows: Concerning the former Crown Prince, France agrees to regard the incident as closed and a mere warning to be given to Germany. German Chargé d'Affaires Herr von Hoesch again visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and declared that the former Crown Prince had formally abandoned his rights to the Prussian crown and the Imperial crown on Dec. 1, 1918. The German Government, he added, was opposed to the return of the Kaiser. In those circumstances, it was unnecessary to proceed with the demand for extradition or banishment.

The former Crown Prince is not named in the Versailles Treaty. His application, that is a piece of bravado rather than a breach of the Treaty, but it will be made clear that the German Government will be held responsible for any agitation around him which might menace the security of the Allies. As regards the inter-allied military control, an agreement has been reached on the lines indicated in The Christian Science Monitor cable of yesterday.

To Be Left to General Nollet

The German Government does not contest the fundamentals of the question, but only the possibility of its application. That is the question in fact which the Allies propose to leave to the appreciation of General Nollet. There is to be no insistence on sanctions at this moment. England made its position unmistakable, that it will not join in any territorial sanction of any kind, now or hereafter. The French have also abandoned the idea of territorial and military sanctions and have fallen back on those of an economic and administrative character. Even these are not threatened in

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FRANCE CONCEDES ALL POINTS RAISED BY GREAT BRITAIN

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the proposed note to Germany. It is not an ultimatum that is to be sent. Should, however, Germany reply unfavorably, France reserves the right to take whatever measures it thinks necessary. In short, the French have modified their present attitude in the sense desired by England, on condition that they will not be obliged to maintain that attitude in the future if Germany causes further trouble. Italy and Belgium both expressly stated that they would approve whatever England and France agreed upon. Therefore it may be taken without any suspicion of rushing the news before the facts are accomplished, that an agreement has practically been concluded and that the dispute which was the most serious of all Franco-British disputes is closed. The greatest satisfaction is expressed here.

German Delegates to Be Heard
Representatives of the German Government are to be heard before the Reparations Commission on Friday, in accordance with the recently taken decision to this effect. The German will make a statement of Germany's incapacity to make payments at present. They will also point out the measures taken to reform their finances and to provide sound money. The report is not expected till the new year. Whether the commission will make inquiries itself or will appoint a committee of experts is uncertain. Sir John Bradbury is credited with the intention of preventing a committee of experts, on the ground that it would be a mere camouflage.

The time for window dressing has passed and Sir John Bradbury regards the committee of experts as perfectly useless in the form proposed by the French. It is possible, however, that the French will agree to a wider scope for the committee. They are showing a general disposition to try and meet world opinion. Within the past few days there has been a notable change. The Monitor representative has observed it in conversations with politicians of all kinds, and such newspapers as the *Times* are beginning to show a Franco-British understanding, even if it involves some sacrifice. When the new British Government is elected this attempt to renew the entente will be pursued. One factor that influences the French is that the dollar is now worth over 19 francs. This is a record and causes great anxiety in financial circles. Another factor is the possibility of the British scrapping the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Radio Station WNBC, the Shepard Stores, Informal concert, 8:15. Winter Place, until 11.
Ukrainian National Chorus: Concert, Sanders Theater, 8.
Free lecture, opening University Extension series on the political and economic situation in Europe, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.
Boston: Hill Country Club, 8.
Alumni Association: Annual banquet and reunion, Boston City Club, 8.
Massachusetts: Dr. L. M. C. Free lecture, "Custom-Made Clothes for Machines," opening course on industrial and public health, Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, 7:45.
The Durand: "Durand Night" at Copley Theater.
Boston: W. C. C. A.: Glee club concert, 68 Warren Street, 7:30; meeting of First Girl Reserve Club of Boston, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8.
Massachusetts Savings Banks Club: Annual dinner, Hotel Vendome.
Traffic Club: "Steamship Night" dinner and program, Copley Place.
Phone Workers' Credit Union: Annual meeting, Tremont Temple, 7.

Music

Boston Opera House—San Carlo Company in "Rigoletto," 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Chopin recital by George Smith, 8:15.
Theaters
Copley—"The Clever Ones," 8:15.
Hollis—"So This is London," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"Devil and the Deep," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Two Fellows and a Girl," 8:15.
Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.
St. James—"Katharine and the Moths," 8:15.
Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelley," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally Irene and Mary," 8:15.
Photoplays
Boston—Tom Mix.
Park—"Scarabouche," 2:10, 8:10.
State—"A Woman of Paris," 1:00, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.
Orpheum—"Woman Proof," 11:00, 2:00, 5:30, 8:30.
Fenway—"The Spanish Dancer."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public hearing on proposed relocation of Massachusetts State Prison, Room 435, State House, 10:30-12:30.
Hearing before State Board of Arbitration on working conditions and labor costs in the Lynn shoe industry, State House, 10.
Boston League of Women Voters: Lecture in course, "The Evolution of Woman," 7:30, Garrison Street, 10:15.
Needlework Guild: Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8:30.
Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants: Annual dinner, Hotel Somerset.
Art Exhibitions
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Maurice Day.
Boston Art Club—Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Connick.
Boston City Club—Camera studies by G. G. Brooks.
Brooks Reed's—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures.
Casson Galleries—Water colors by Harry Sutton, Jr.
Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.
Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Paintings by Ella B. Smith; etchings.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Ross Moffett.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Louis Kronberg; water colors by Frank W. Benson.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Architectural prints; brown prints in color by Harold Haven Brown.
Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

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GOVERNOR WALTON ORDERED REMOVED

Oklahoma Executive Found Guilty on 11 of 16 Charges—Case for Federal Court Now

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 20 (Special)—John C. Walton, has been removed as Governor of this State. The Senate court of action yesterday returned a verdict of guilty on 11 of the 16 charges of impeachment presented. Mr. Walton's appeal for a new trial was denied. He will now take his case to the federal court. Meanwhile, Lieut. Gov. M. E. Trapp is Governor. Governor Trapp will ask the Legislature to adjourn and meet again in January he announced today. A bill directed at persons wearing masks and providing a penitentiary term for whippings was to be reported favorably to the Senate this afternoon. Action on this bill and other investigations may be taken before the session adjourns.

Two Votes Unanimous

On two counts the votes were unanimous, and on two Mr. Walton polled but one vote. He was acquitted on five charges. Six were dismissed on motion of the House board of managers. These charges had previously been grouped for later action and had to do with martial law, press censorship, and involved Mr. Walton's fight on the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Walton was prepared to place 300 anti-Klan witnesses on the stand. The charges on which Mr. Walton was convicted are: general incompetence, employment of a private chauffeur with state funds, excessive issuance of acts of clemency, padding state payrolls, illegally soliciting funds, prevention of an Oklahoma County grand jury, attempted prevention of a state wide election, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, issuance of illegal decrees in two instances, and excessive primary campaign expenses.

Free of Bribe Charge

The charges on which he was acquitted are: acceptance of a \$5000 bribe to prevent his veto, placing himself under obligation to E. W. Marland through the purchase of his home here, suspension of the extreme penalty, appointment of corps of special state policemen and appointment of a member of the Legislature as district judge. Plea for a temporary injunction in the Federal District Court, to be heard Wednesday, is the next step in the fight. A member of Walton's legal staff returned to the courtroom when the vote was taken and entered exceptions to each conviction. If Mr. Walton falls in the district court plea he will attempt to take his case to the United States Supreme Court.

LAW IS SOUGHT TO PROTECT STREETS

Passage of a law which would impose a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000 for every offense where a contractor, public service corporation, or city department fails to keep a street in a satisfactory condition after making repairs or excavations is sought of the next Legislature in a petition filed today by Coleman Kelly, Representative in the Legislature from Dorchester.

The proposed law provides that whenever any street or sidewalk is opened by a contractor, public service corporation, or city department, the contractor or concern shall enter a stipulation with the mayor, city council and commissioner of public works to repair and replace the street or sidewalk "as nearly as may be practicable to the condition in which it was found when operations began."

LEAGUE IS CHANNEL FOR MONITOR PLAN

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poses. If that were known, in peace time, that in war there would be no fun or profit for anybody you can believe war talk in many quarters would very rapidly subside. He continued: There is a very general conviction throughout the country that the boys who went out to die for \$1 a day were not treated squarely, when those who at home sacrificed nothing made \$7 or \$8 a day. There would be no soft jobs for either Capital or Labor if this plan were carried into the Constitution.

It is impossible, however, to overlook the fact that the League of Nations is designed to aid in doing just what the Monitor plan suggests. It has not accomplished so much as one could wish along that line. One of the chief reasons, probably, is because of the absence of the United States from the League.

What is needed more, perhaps, than anything else, in swinging America into co-operation, is defining, positive backing of the League of Nations. A

great newspaper, standing for that, would find itself supported by a powerful group—an increasingly powerful group—in the United States. American opinion, I believe, is rapidly reaching the place where it would rise up to respond to that sort of a concrete, existing, functioning organization. "This is a tremendous proposition," declared Albert C. Diefenbach, editor of the *Christian Register*. "Nothing greater could be done to stop war. Take the war-making business out of the hands of private concerns and there will be fewer wars made. I don't know of another single step which could be of greater consequence than this—especially if it were made obligatory upon the President and Congress to make universal conscription effective immediately war was declared."

MORE WOMEN NOW IN ENGLISH MILLS

United States Trade Commissioner Also Reports Improvement in Unemployment

Women now comprise the majority of all employees in the vast textile industry of England, and they are now included in the statistics compiled showing the unemployment at present existing in that country, said Alexander V. Dye, United States Trade Commissioner at London, who arrived here today. Mr. Dye is on his way from London to Mexico City, Mexico, where he is to be commercial attaché of the United States, the first such official to be sent to Mexico since the United States Government recognized the new Government of Mexico.

Unemployment in England is decreasing and is not now as serious as it was a year ago, though it is somewhat larger than during the summer months. Statistics show about 1,300,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, though the figures are often misleading, because there is no comparison to show conditions existing before the war. Furthermore, the entry of women in industry, beginning with the outbreak of the World War, are now figured among the unemployed, which helps to swell the total statistics, though in some cases at least, they are gradually returning to home life rather than being actually "out of a job."

Mr. Dye was optimistic as to conditions in England, admitting that the present depression in business and industry was serious, but at the same time pointing out that it is not as bad as many periods through which England's industry has passed in previous years. He says that this is not his own opinion alone but that it is the general belief of those who have talked with industrial leaders of England on the subject.

The drop in sterling exchange is not such an obstacle to international trade as is frequently supposed, according to Mr. Dye. He expressed the opinion that sales of American products to England would not show any decline of consequence as a result of the recent drop in exchange, because most English merchants will continue to place orders while exchange is dropping, and will stop only when they think that the decline has reached bottom.

The shortening of the hours of labor in the mining industry, has increased the cost of coal in England, which increases factory production prices and tends to restrict the export trade because of the keen competition with continental Europe, he points out. A certain amount of anthracite has been moving from British ports to Canada and northern New England and the present depreciation in sterling exchange further the movement.

Mr. Dye has only recently left London and, from Boston, will proceed to Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, San Antonio, New Orleans, etc., arriving in Mexico City early in January. He is familiar with Mexico and the conditions there, having previously served in a Governmental capacity in that country. In this connection, he points out that Mexico is the third largest importer of boots and shoes from the United States, a fact that is of great interest to New England shoe manufacturers. In the opinion of Mr. Dye, whatever other effects the frequent revolutions in Mexico have produced, it is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of the population of that country are now wearing boots and shoes than ever before in the history of Mexico. "Once having acquired the habit of wearing footwear, the natives never return to the 'bare-foot' stage," he said.

BOSTON AT LAST SEES SHENANDOAH

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pencil of silver then, barely above the horizon, idling northward. Word of the approach of the dirigible, which has been due since Armistice Day, spread over the city. House-tops and roofs of office buildings were quickly crowded. The sidewalks were jammed with the usual noon-time crowds of people who, forgetful of lunch, overflew to vantage points in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the world's largest dirigible.

Within a few minutes after it was first sighted from the Custom House, the Shenandoah was swinging on, some 2000 feet above the Blue Hills, toward the Boston business district. It headed up into the slight wind. The sun struck the great, silver hull in full broadside. It was a part of the brilliance of the sky, itself.

Circle Visting Giant

Then, out from a local airfield, sleek, welcoming airplanes. They circled the visiting giant like swallows, encircling an eagle; aerial Lilliputians launching themselves against this Brobdingnagian. They flew with it as the Shenandoah circled the Custom House Tower and left the dirigible when it turned to the west. Within an hour after it was first sighted, just above the horizon to the south, the Shenandoah was dropping out of sight again into the west—a disappearing act, now hidden, indistinguishable against the sky, now reappearing again a glint of silver above the horizon, until finally it was lost entirely from sight—the "Daughter of the Stars."

The Shenandoah left Lakehurst, N. J., at 6:57 this morning. Her crew consisted of 44 officers and men. The route of the great air ship lay along the Atlantic coast, continuing along Long Island, turning at New London, Conn., proceeding thence to Boston by way of Providence. On the homeward journey, the course carries the Shenandoah through Worcester, Springfield, New Haven, and New York, the entire trip covering a total of approximately 700 miles.

Envelope Is 700 Feet Long

The U.S.S. Shenandoah, or the ZR-1, was recently completed at Lakehurst, N. J. The envelope is nearly 700 feet long, and 85 feet in maximum diameter. There are 19 balloons, having a total gas capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, which furnish the lifting power. Helium gas is used instead of hydrogen, because of its non-inflammability. The total lifting power is 55 tons.

The ship has a cruising speed of 50 to 75 miles an hour over a radius of approximately 4000 miles. It carries 336,040 gallons of fuel in 62 tanks, and also 20 water-ballast tanks, each with a capacity of 2200 gallons. It has six special 12-cylinder motors, each developing more than 300 horsepower. Besides accommodations for 44 officers and men, the ship can carry an added useful load of several tons.

Duraluminum, a light but strong metal, an alloy of aluminum, is used in the framework construction. The cloth covering the framework is staple hair-spun cotton, one inch in thickness. More than 70 miles of copper wire are used in trussing the framework. A specially devised varnish is used on the great hull to make it sun-proof and water-proof.

Besides the five motor and control gondolas, there are quarters for the officers and men along the keelway.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report.
Boston and vicinity: Fair, with rising temperature, tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest and west winds.
Southern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer; moderate south and southwest winds.
Northern New England: Unsettled weather, with light rain or snow late tonight or Wednesday; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

Albany	32	Kansas City	16
Atlantic City	32	Montreal	28
Boston	32	Memphis	50
Buffalo	38	Nantucket	50
Calgary	24	New Orleans	54
Charleston	62	New York	50
Chicago	38	Philadelphia	54
Denver	62	Pittsburgh	32
Des Moines	42	Portland, Me.	24
Eastport	18	Portland, Ore.	46
Galveston	58	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	60	St. Louis	44
Helena	40	St. Paul	38
Jacksonville	48	Washington	28

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:33 p. m.; Wednesday 9:45 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

TURKS FIND GREEKS DIVIDED IN POLITICS; PRESS GRIEVANCES

(Continued from Page 1)

quarrel over the treatment of the Caliphate has divided the country. The growth of brigandage baffles the Administration, public discontent is rife and in the absence of the collaboration of foreign capital the Government is powerless to produce its promised Utopia.

Greece a Hereditary Enemy

Briefly put, Ankara is fast discovering that the difficulties of peace are no less than those of war. One thing that is likely to make a distracted population forget its disabilities is war, or the prospect of war, and Greece is now thoroughly re-established as a hereditary enemy. Furthermore, the reconquest of western Thrace offers a glittering prize which would restore the fading prestige of the Kemalists.

With western Europe immersed in its own troubles, a trumped-up quarrel with Greece followed by the occupation of western Thrace as an alleged sanction against the execution of the exchange of populations section of the treaty, comes within the vision of practical politics. In the opinion of more than one student of Turkish affairs the situation is so out of hand that the new republic is on the brink of the resumption of foreign control. A recrudescence of military chauvinism at least presents the Kemalists with an alternative to that unpleasant contingency.

INDUSTRIAL UNION ELECTS DIRECTORS

Mrs. George R. Agassiz and Mrs. Richard P. Strong were elected to the board of directors of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at the annual meeting held today in Perkins Hall of the union headquarters on Boylston Street. It was announced that the membership drive has brought the total membership to 4000.

Miss Margaret McGill, who assumed the duties of the presidency Sept. 1, was presented to the members for the first time. An address on "Community Consciousness," by the Rev. Mellyar H. Lichliter, of the Central Congregational Church, Newtonville, was followed by a luncheon.

YALE LECTURES ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Katherine F. Gerould, author and contributor to magazines, will give two lectures on the Isaac H. Bromley lectureship fund at Yale University in Lamson Lyceum, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Her subject will be "The Modern Short Story and the Modern Novel." She is a graduate of Radcliffe College, and has been a member of the faculty of Bryn Mawr College.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS REMOVED

HOULTON, Me., Nov. 19.—E. W. Grant, sheriff of Aroostook County, announced yesterday the removal from office of deputy sheriffs Guy E. Crosby of Oakland and Lyndon A. Clifford of Wiscasset. Sheriff Grant will make no statement beyond saying that he has good reasons for his action, and that he will have nothing further to say until the grand jury rises.

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Note how many glistening teeth you see everywhere today. And how people smile to show them.

In every circle you see the evidence of a new teeth cleaning method. Millions now employ it. To careful people of some 50 nations it has brought a new conception of what clean teeth mean.

Dental investigators have in late years made some important discoveries. They mean much to you and yours. To homes all about you they have brought a new dental era.

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bodies these discoveries. The name is Pepsodent. The use has now spread the world over, largely by dental advice.

You should know what this method means. Learn the new beauty that it brings, new cleanliness, new charm. And all without harmful scouring.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. See the new beauty that appears. You will know in a few days that you owe to yourself the constant use of this method. Cut out coupon now.

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And with everything else sky high—you may well be thankful that NUCOA cuts your Spread bill in half.

Write for NUCOA Pumpkin Pie Recipe

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LIBERALS ASSAIL BALDWIN MINISTRY

Manifesto Declares Foreign Policy Has Signally Failed — Danger of Foreign Dumping

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—A severe arraignment of the Conservative Government is contained in the Liberal Party manifesto signed by Herbert H. Asquith and David Lloyd George, and issued here last night. It charges that during the year when the Conservatives were in power "their conduct of foreign policy in great matters essential to British livelihood has signally, disastrously failed." It declares that "by their own declarations, its dispatches addressed to our Allies on the growing collapse produced by the French policy in Germany and the reaction of that policy upon trade and credit throughout Europe are the main causes of the distress in which British trade is plunged." The manifesto continues:

For at least a century past, no greater economic, political, or moral questions confronted Europe than the Franco-Belgian occupation of the heart of German industry in the Ruhr. In no great European question, for at least a century past, has it ever been doubtful where Great Britain stood. Yet for a whole year neither our Allies, nor the neutral powers, nor our late enemies have known whether in this crucial issue Great Britain had a voice or a mind of her own.

Favors Hughes Scheme
The Liberal Party subscribes wholeheartedly to the Hughes scheme for an expert commission to inquire into Germany's capacity to pay reparations and asserts that the "British Government took no steps for nine months to urge acceptance of this offer upon our allies." "British policy was one of the chief rallying powers in Europe after the Napoleonic wars," the manifesto declares. "For the past year its blindness, indecision and impotence have been such that it has ceased to exercise any guiding influence upon European affairs."

Liberal spokesmen characterize the present pact with Turkey as the "shameless treaty of Lausanne," and declare that by it Great Britain has "surrendered all the securities for British commerce in Turkey which we enjoyed before the war. Our weakness has been noted elsewhere and a similar fate now threatens our hold on the valuable markets in the Far East. By moral indecision, by divided councils, and by diplomatic incompetence, the Government have failed in Europe and Asia alike to make one single effective effort to assert our rights, to restore our trade, or to bring back peace and order to a distracted world."

Relations With Russia
Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George then set forth what the Liberal Party stands for. Among the chief things are a "prompt settlement of reparations with due consideration for the position of interrelated debts and an earnest endeavor to co-operate with the great American Commonwealth in bringing peace to the world." They would welcome the reopening of full relations with Russia. Continuing they say:

The whole force of the Liberal Party would be thrown into support for the League of Nations. Our foreign policy should aim at making full use of the League and enlarging its scope and power until all nations are included within it.

Appeal to Women Voters
The Liberals take strong issue with Mr. Baldwin on the question of protection. They declare that trade restrictions cannot relieve unemployment, and post-war conditions do not justify such restrictions.

A strong appeal is made to women voters, who, it is asserted, should have equal rights with their husbands in the guardianship of their children. In the platform the Liberals have inserted a temperance plank which says:

The excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks is one of the main causes of unemployment, disease and poverty, and the right of citizens of a locality to decide for themselves the drink facilities of their own area should no longer be withheld.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Queen's Hall, stressed the danger of foreign dumping. He declared that France and Belgium could undersell British steel by £2 per ton, and if allowed to do so indefinitely could cripple these British industries permanently. He said:

The supplies of steel from these countries are increasing month by month, and the prospect of cosmopolitan financiers exploiting Lorraine ores and possibly German cheap labor with a possible 10-hour day does not call for talk. It calls for action. We cannot wait for a settlement in Europe. We must look after ourselves.

Lady Astor Renominated
PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lady Astor has been enthusiastically renominated by the Conservatives of the Sutton division of Plymouth as their parliamentary candidate, and has accepted the nomination. In her speech of acceptance last evening, which she delivered with several of her characteristic terms, she announced that she supported Mr. Baldwin and his policy, and expressed belief that the Socialist Party, if given power, would diminish British credit and automatically cause an immediate rise in the cost of living. She said:

Quite frankly I'm out to fight the 80-

Spanish Royalties on Visit to Rome



King Alfonso and Queen Victoria

Their Majesties Were Given a Warm Welcome by the Populace. In the Course of the Day the King Received the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini

Sovereign of Spain Introduces 'My Mussolini' to Italian Soil

Spanish Royalties Pay Their Homage to the Pope—Gen. Primo Rivera and Italian Premier Meet

ROME, Nov. 20.—"Here is my Mussolini," said King Alfonso in introducing Gen. Primo Rivera, the president of the Spanish military directorate, to Dr. Italo Balbo, commander-in-chief of the Italian National Militia. The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, and Gen. Primo Rivera compared notes for half an hour last evening in discussing the situation in Spain and Italy.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria as "their Catholic Majesties" yesterday kissed the Pope's toe, and then his hand, thereby restoring the ancient ceremonial to denote humility and the homage due by Roman Catholic sovereigns. After King Alfonso had delivered an address to the Pope, he again essayed to kneel, but the pontiff

took him by the hand, lifted him to his feet and embraced him.

After the ceremony in the Vatican the King and Queen returned to the Spanish Embassy to the Holy See, where the King received the Papal diplomatic corps and sat down to an official dinner at which Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Vannutelli and other high dignitaries of the church were present.

Later the Spanish monarchs returned to the Quirinal where they are the guests of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. Premier Mussolini and his entire Cabinet paid a visit of courtesy to Alfonso. Tonight the Spanish King was the guest of honor at a state dinner given by King Victor Emmanuel.

Specialists to the last ditch and leave them there. I'm not doing that from hatred for the Socialist Party, but for love of the great majority of the workingmen and women of the country.

Lady Astor announced that she opposed a tax on food. "There's fight in the old girl yet," she exclaimed amid applause and laughter, adding that she would fight in the future as in the past for things which would "help to make this old world, not a paradise, but a cleaner, kinder place." She asserted that if America and England would only work properly together, they would not need the League of Nations.

Stanley Baldwin Opposed
LONDON, Nov. 20.—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, is being opposed in his own constituency, the Bewdley division of Worcester, in the present campaign by Sirdius Hancock, formerly a Liberal agent in West Worcestershire, who ran against Mr. Baldwin last November and reduced his majority by 7000.

Winston Churchill, it is predicted, will have a hard fight in West Leicester. This town at one time was as pronouncedly Liberal as Birmingham is Conservative, but in the last election it returned the Labor candidate. Mr. Churchill's Unionist opponent will be Capt. Alfred Instone, who successfully ran in Paddington, London, last November. The Labor candidate in West Leicester is Pethick Lawrence, a barrister, who was a conspicuous advocate of woman's suffrage a few years ago.

DR. HAVENSTEIN PASSES AWAY
BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Rudolf E. A. Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, has passed away. His successor will probably be Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, currency commissioner of the Reich and managing director of the Darmstadt Bank.

Dr. Havenstein became president of the Reichsbank in December, 1907, and directed the Imperial German Government's financing of the World War, which was accomplished by a long succession of internal loans. After the armistice, he represented the Reich at various financial conferences with the Allies, including the negotiations with the Bank of England for the guarantees demanded by Belgium.

TRIANON PACT STUDY BEGINS
BUCHAREST, Nov. 20.—The Hungarian-Rumanian conference to settle difficulties arising out of the Treaty of Trianon has begun its deliberations. Three subcommittees which are to examine the legal and economic records involved in the points at issue are already at work.

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has sent out 300,000 programs and 100,000 bulletins in preparation for the observance of Education Week, while the United States Bureau of Education has published thousands of bulletins giving latest statistics on teachers' salaries, rural schools and other phases of the national problem.

"The greatest intensive effort yet made to enlighten the people of the country upon educational matters," said John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, commenting on the third annual observance of Education Week. "Practically all state superintendents and commissioners of education have been co-operating with the bureau to make the observance a success," said Dr. Tigert, and special directors or committees are working in every state to bring the needs of the schools to the attention of the largest possible public.

Special emphasis is being laid upon the necessity for more generous school appropriations and such facts as the following are being brought out:

The cost of public schools represents a levy of less than one half of 1 per cent upon the nation's total wealth and requires less than 2 per cent of the nation's annual income.

The contention that the schools are an increasing financial burden which should be lightened is answered, education experts point out, by statistics showing that national incomes increased 111 per cent from 1914 to 1920, while expenditures for all public elementary and high schools increased only 87 per cent.

CHANCELLOR FACES VOTES OF CENSURE

Pan-Germans, Social Democrats and Communists All Opposing Dr. Stresemann

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Whereas Dr. Gustav Stresemann's political barometer pointed to "fair" on Sunday owing to the vote of confidence passed by his party, it read "storm" again yesterday, due to the determination of the Social Democrats to move a vote of censure in the Reichstag which became evident in a meeting they held last night. Thus the Chancellor will be facing three votes of censure moved, respectively, by the Pan-Germans, the Social Democrats, and the Communists. Since the opposition of each one of these parties is built up on a different basis, not one of these votes is liable to be passed. As, however, these three parties together hold a majority, they hope that Dr. Stresemann will resign if they withdraw their confidence.

From the nature of his speech before the party meeting on Sunday, it is apparent that the Chancellor will build up his defense upon the alleged prospect of Germany obtaining foreign credit in the near future. His chief argument will be that a change in the Government would shatter these possibilities. It is possible that he will try to get ahead of the opposition parties by proposing a carefully drafted vote of confidence, which might insure the neutrality of at least one of them. Final voting, at any rate, is not expected before Friday, owing to Wednesday being a holiday.

In the meantime Dr. Stresemann appears to have yielded to the demands of the representatives from the Ruhr district and the Rhineland that an independent body should be formed to negotiate with the French. It is probable that he thought it would be wiser to make this concession as a compensation for the suspension of payments to the Ruhr. That he is desirous to cut off this financial support once more, became apparent in yesterday's meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

NEW YORK SERVICE HEARD IN YORKSHIRE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—H. Knight, wireless amateur enthusiast of Hull, Yorkshire, says he received a church service broadcast from New York between 12:30 a. m. and 1:45 a. m. on Monday morning. The whole service of prayers, anthems, hymns, sermon and even the sound of people leaving the church was clearly audible.

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Hand Work in Linens and Silks—
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EXPERTS EXAMINE HUNGARIAN SCHEME

League Finance Committee Meets to Discuss Means for Stabilizing Hungary's Currency

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—The finance committee of the League of Nations meets here today to discuss the scheme for setting Hungary on its feet again. The meeting follows on the visit paid to Budapest recently by M. Avenol, the League's deputy secretary-general, and Sir Arthur Salter, when proposals for stabilizing Hungarian currency, creating a new state bank of issue for bank notes, and balancing the budget were thoroughly investigated.

The scheme which the League representatives drew up as a result of this visit is understood to include a loan of 650,000,000 gold francs and the proposal is now to be passed upon by the League's finance committee, which includes some of the leading financial experts in the world, among them Mr. Termeulen, the well-known Dutch banker, and Sir Henry Strakosch of South Africa.

The committee has strenuous work before it, for besides hearing a report of the League's representatives and members of the Hungarian delegation, comprising the present Finance Minister, Mr. Kallay, and two others, it will also have to reconcile the somewhat divergent views of the various powers collaborating in the scheme. A hopeful feature in the situation is the improved relations of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as reflected in the recent marked increase in the latter country's exports to Hungary, which makes it especially important to the Czechs that Hungary should have a stable currency.

It is expected that the committee's deliberations will last about 10 days and it is hoped its scheme will be ready for presentation to the League Council at its next meeting which, at present, is fixed for Dec. 6, but may be postponed in view of the British elections.

If the council approves of the scheme it will then go before the Reparations Commission in Paris for final approval. This body has already been asked its opinion and is understood to be willing to waive its liens on the state tobacco monopoly and the customs so as to enable the Hungarian Government to pledge this part of its revenue as security for the proposed loan.

DEBTOR POWERS MAY BE INVITED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Powers that have not made a settlement with the United States in regard to their

debts probably will be reminded that such action is desirable, by the World War Foreign Debt Commission, which is to meet here early next month. It is expected that information will be laid before the commission with requests looking toward the desirability of the State Department inviting nations which have taken no action to send a mission to the United States to talk over conditions. This does not mean that the United States desires to use a club with regard to France, Italy, or any other debtor country, but that Congress desires to know what the attitude of the debtor nations is in regard to ultimate payment.

It is known that the State Department is not taking the initiative in this move, nor is the Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with debt collection, but that pressure will come from Congress, which cannot be ignored. The fact that the United States offer to participate in the assessing of reparations capacity of Germany was turned down by France will make it easier to insist upon a statement from the debtor countries as to their intentions. While there was a prospect of co-operation the Administration desired to hold off from any action that would be disturbing to the main issue.

RUSSIANS INDIGNANT AT VOROVSKY VERDICT

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—Leo Kamenoff, addressing the Moscow Soviet, vehemently denounced the Konrad acquittal by the Swiss jury of the murder of Mr. Vorovsky. Interrupted by cries of "shame," he declared: "We must consider the verdict as an incitement to further terrorist acts against the Soviet power, as Konrad announced his intention to continue his work if freed."

The speech reflects the general indignation. It contrasts the freeing of Konrad with the sentence of the Swiss court against the anarchist murderer of the Austrian Emperor and asserts that the Soviet Government will find its own means of self-defense if the foreign courts deny it justice. Pravda declares that Russian émigrés were the real authors of Mr. Vorovsky's murder.

PRINCE TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA
LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Prince of Wales is to visit South Africa next year, the Colonial Office announced yesterday. Arrangements for the trip and the Prince's sojourn were made with General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa.

T. H. BEST'S Celebrated Milk Bread

Special Home Made and Raisin are a few of our specialties.
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MINNEAPOLIS TRIES RELIGIOUS CLASSES

About 700 Pupils, in Four Main Groups, Take Instruction—Year's Experiment

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20 (Special).—Experimental classes in religious education started in Minneapolis public schools yesterday in accordance with the vote in a city-wide questionnaire in which parents of pupils approved the plan. The Minneapolis council of churches had asked that the plan be tried, directors of the board of education authorized a questionnaire, and parents voted to try it, for one year, in three school districts.

About 700 pupils from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades, segregated in four groups, interdenominational, Lutheran, Christian Scientist and Episcopal, met for the first experiment. "Although there are four groups, the classes will be under the same roof and are to be conducted by the same staff," J. Kirkwood Craig, secretary of the Hennepin County Sunday School Association, said. Roman Catholics are not participating in the experiment.

Miss Margaret Dix, formerly high school principal and post-graduate student in religious education, is principal of the religious school. Instructors must have the same general qualifications as a public school teacher and will be selected from lists of assistant pastors and directors of religious education.

Programs will include periods of worship, memory tests, dramatization and handicraft. The so-called Gary leaflets will be used, with characters of the Bible as the basis for study, divided into groups, such as judges, kings and prophets.

"Churches are not yet ready to handle the instruction of all the children in the public schools," the Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, said. "We will welcome a gradual experiment."

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There is no other writer quite like David Grayson. His are the most charming and whimsical books of their kind in existence. You read—and you are rested. You glance through the pages—and you are glad. He teaches you to find comfort and happiness in your own way, without reaching everlastingly for the moon.

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lime. He makes you see a new world, peopled solely with friends, all loving you and loved by you. And somehow everything seems brighter.

This set is abundantly illustrated throughout with enchanting pen-and-ink drawings by Thomas Fogarty.

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Choose your dearest friend or friends to receive this memorable set of Grayson. For every page will bring back to him, or to her memories of you—memories beloved and made beautiful by the golden thoughts on the pages.

Because of their atmosphere of good-cheer, of joy and gladness, of friendship and love, Grayson's books are singularly appropriate for gift-giving. Let us send you one of these handsome sets to examine. Perhaps you will be loath to part with it—and will order another for your friend.

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AGITATION GROWS IN PORTO RICO TO END U. S. COLONIAL REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers, only muster 200 throughout the island, though Porto Rico wants more and the United States estimates that only 700 speak English fluently, and the Board of Education is conscious of the difficulty it encounters when it recommends in this year's report that the total should be raised to 1000. In the most hopeful part of the Americanizing program, ambitiously devoted to the ideal of making Porto Ricans a bilingual people, this is a fair measure of the success so far attained. And as every teacher sorrowfully admits, nearly all of the 232,000 school children resume Spanish at the school threshold and return to families where they hear no more English till school next morning. It is no wonder that in this environment the first attempt to teach the schools in English from the beginning was given up in despair and the present compromise, which teaches in Spanish up through the fourth grade, with English as a subject, and in English from the fifth grade on, with Spanish as a subject, in still an experiment which may have to be retracted further before it begins to show satisfactory progress.

Frankly, the administration in Porto Rico after 25 years is still an experiment. How far this intensely Spanish feeling country can come to close understanding and association with the United States is an experiment of misunderstanding and separatism have not been gaining during the last 10 years, Americans here are not altogether sure. The majority of Americans here clearly would prefer a little more compulsion; they would tighten up the checkrein of the easy-going Government and treat the Porto Ricans more like the other Latin Americans. They would like to have itchyism back again—E. Mont Rely, the blunt Americanizer who pierced through all the platitudes of professed friendship, they say, and in spite of the most undignified political row ever held here did succeed in making the leading political party take independence out of politics.

Towner Experiment

The American Government now wisely prefers to believe, another way it has tried the daring experiment of sending down as Governor a man with some previous experience and previous responsible contact with the insular government. This man has won and now holds the complete confidence of Porto Rican political leadership. What are the indications, then, of better Americanization in Porto Rico under Horacio M. Towner?

Shortly after the opening of the Sixty-Eighth Congress in Washington a commission of representative Porto Rican legislators will arrive in the United States to put before the American Government a series of Porto Rican recommendations for the better government of Porto Rico. The demands which are to be made touch so closely the status of government here that for information and guidance of the American public I shall quote them in full. They are six in number, as follows:

1. That the Congress, as well as the President of the United States, America, declare the purposes of said authorities as regards the final status of the island of Porto Rico;

2. That the Legislature of Porto Rico be granted power to legislate without restriction on all local matters;

3. That the people of Porto Rico shall elect their Governor by vote of their qualified electors;

4. That all appointments now made by the President of the United States with the approval of the Federal Senate, shall hereafter be made by the Governor of Porto Rico with the advice and consent of the Insular Senate;

5. That the island be granted power to legislate on all its financial problems, and to regulate the acquisition of lands, and to levy local excise or internal revenue taxes to be collected in benefit of the Insular Treasury, and in general on all such measures as may be demanded by the interests and needs of Porto Rico which are not in conflict with such other measures of the same nature as are of a national character; and

6. That all such measures of a national character that tend to benefit education, agriculture, and other sources of knowledge or of wealth in the island, shall be extended to Porto Rico in the same proportion in which they are extended to all the states of the American Union.

Would Ascertain Status

The first demand is a perfectly natural inquiry on the part of the people of Porto Rico as to what, after 25 years to think it over, the United States proposes to do with them. Are they to receive territorial or statehood status, and if so, upon the arrival of what demonstrable conditions? Are they going to be absorbed in the United States, or shall they win a position of privileged and self-chosen association with a guaranteed and generous grant of local autonomy? Or are they to get local autonomy with the reasonable checks and balances of the American system? What they do not want, unthinkingly and most emphatically, is the prospect of the indefinite continuance of the present situation. Under it they are citizens of the United States to whom the Supreme Court has decided the Constitution of the United States does not apply. Under it they are a colony, a very privileged colony, yet they have not the full protection of American law nor the unrestricted right to legislate for themselves. They want one

or the other, or, if they still have to stop at a halfway station, they want to know much better than they do now just where it is and how long they will have to stop there.

To understand the other demands you must consider how Porto Rico is now governed under that measure, which is now the organic act of the Administration here.

There is really very little interference from America today in the government of Porto Rico. There are only four officials now nominated directly from Washington, though they are in very important and very strategic positions: they are the Governor himself, the auditor, the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Education. There is also a Supreme Court of Porto Rico nominated by the President of the United States; today it is composed of a Porto Rican chief justice and four Porto Rican associate justices. Of the four nominated executives, the Commissioner of Education is and the Attorney-General until recently was a Porto Rican. The rest of the administrative personnel of the country, such as is beyond the jurisdiction of an effective civil service law, is nominated by the Governor. The Governor's nominees being obliged to have lived at least one year in Porto Rico. The Governor also can veto the acts of the Legislature, which is chosen by universal manhood suffrage, but his veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote.

Local Sovereignty Issue

To grant the rest of these demands would be to start Porto Rico off on the road to something very closely resembling local sovereignty. The Governor's veto, even if nullified by the Legislature, can now be upheld by President Coolidge. The removal of restrictions on the Legislature, asked for in the second demand, would destroy that ultimate veto; it would also abrogate the Governor's special veto without appeal on financial bills. The election of their own Governor by Porto Ricans, the transfer of federal appointments like those of the auditor and the Attorney-General to the hands of an elective Governor, where their choice must be confirmed by the Senate, and the specific grant of the right of tax-imposing legislation, would hand over very far-reaching responsibilities of self-government to the people of Porto Rico, and would remove a steady influence which most thinking Porto Ricans not in politics still trust and appreciate.

Governor Towner is convinced, as Mr. Rely never was, that reforms like these must come fairly soon, and that Porto Rico's expectation of them should be kept before the American public. He is going to Washington as a symbol of a united administration in Porto Rico, as an executive who, if he cannot give outright approval of these generally held aspirations of the islanders, at least gives countenance to them. "The transfer of self-government will best conduce to the welfare of Porto Rico," he says in his first message to Congress, "and will not by its grant or its exercise unduly delay the admission of Porto Rico as a State. I am ready to advocate and support." If Congress delays the time is premature for administrative changes but clarifies the political relationship of Porto Rico to the United States, indicates the reasonableness of these demands and sets up some gauge, such as the reduction of illiteracy to some point well below the present 50 per cent, by which the extension of Porto Rican autonomy may be by definite degrees assured, most Porto Ricans will be satisfied, and some will be relieved. And for those who still wish to express their dissatisfaction an election is taking place next year which the changing relations of Porto Rican parties are going to make one of the most interesting in the island's history.

Porto Rican Liberty Agitation Is Declared Opposed by Masses

Special from Monte Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The masses of the people of Porto Rico are opposed to independence, which is the talk of only a few politicians, Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declared, Señor Iglesias is in Washington to lay before members of the new Congress the views of those whom he represents regarding the future of the island.

He is a defender of permanent unity with the United States and is opposed to independence agitation. He believes, however, that Congress can aid the people of Porto Rico materially and improve their standards in many ways. Señor Iglesias said:

Porto Rico is deserving of a status that will permit a better development of the life of the island. Our people need better education, better homes, better clothing and better food. The island produces all of the necessities.

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ACTION ON DRUNKEN DRIVERS DEMANDED

A. L. A. Calls on Citizens to Register Their Protests Against Leniency in Papers

Citizens of Massachusetts who are in sympathy with its campaign to clear the highways of drunken auto drivers are called upon by the Automobile Legal Association to register their protest against too much leniency and to advocate through their local newspapers severer jail sentences for convicted drivers.

According to the A. L. A., there were 116 fatalities on Massachusetts highways during last June, July, August and September and for this large total intoxicated automobile drivers bear a heavy part of the blame. The A. L. A. says:

It is time for everyone to act courageously and without favor. Either the judges of all our states must take a stand and approve the menace existing toward all citizens, caused by drunken drivers on our highways, or show their disapproval by just and severe jail sentences.

At the present time, the intoxicated driver, tried and convicted in court, seems to be immune to a jail sentence. The average sentence given drunken drivers during 1922 was about 15 days, and less than 1 per cent served jail sentences.

Compare these sentences with the sentence given a man convicted of stealing a car. In Ohio, for instance, a first offense lands such a man in jail for from 1 to 30 years, and if he is not satisfied, and tries it again, he gets from 5 to 30 years.

For the past three years Connecticut has averaged 19 fatalities per month from all causes. Fourteen hundred drunken drivers have been arrested and 1154 convicted during this period and 1015 have paid fines, while the small balance have served short jail sentences. The average of fatalities has remained the same. Fines are ineffective.

No thinking person is bold enough to claim a drunken man at the wheel of a moving car is not the uttermost effect of automobilizing danger, and yet, judging by the manner in which our courts dispose of most of these cases, the impression goes forth that our judges are almost of one mind as to the punishment this class of drivers deserves.

The public is urged by the A. L. A. to demand through the press that leniency as to why this class of criminals escapes with fines or in rare instances a few days in jail.

SMALL FARMERS TOLD TO EXPAND

Result of New Hampshire Survey Made Known
DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 20. (Special)—Hope for the small farm lies in increasing its receipts either by careful retail marketing, or by producing a greater volume through additional land, development of poultry, fruit or garden truck, according to H. C. Woodworth, farm management specialist of the State University Extension Service, who makes public today a report on a study of 33 "ordinary" farms in representative areas of the State.

The farms were selected because of the fact that they carry on a general business, and thus fairly represent average conditions. Usually surveys have been made of some particular specialty, such as dairying, fruit, or poultry, whereas most farms are combinations of these industries.

The average "labor income" on these general farms, i. e., the amount left after deducting expenditures from the receipts and allowing for interest and depreciation, was \$513 for the

MAINE MEN TO URGE McDONALD PROJECT

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 20.—The Maine Chamber of Commerce will be represented at the adjourned hearing in Washington, on the railroad consolidation issue before the Interstate Commerce Commission. George F. West, president of the organization, and George S. Hobbs, its secretary, left yesterday for the capital. They will present the resolutions adopted by 13 chambers of commerce advocating the "McDonald plan," which would connect the New York Central with the consolidated Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook.

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PRISON RELOCATING COMMISSION WILL REVIEW VENERABLE VOLUME

Record, Printed in 1811, to Serve as Interesting Study in
Contrasts—Many Questions Up

When the commission established by the Legislature to investigate the question of relocating the Massachusetts State Prison meets tomorrow it will have furnished to it facts and figures pertaining to every phase of the important problem assigned to it to solve. New buildings, new sites, the disposition of the present location in Charlestown, valued at \$1,000,000, or more, modern methods for caring for prisoners and classification of men and women who have been deprived of their liberty, are among the questions to consider.

Interesting, especially so at this time, is the somewhat venerable volume in the possession of Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction of Massachusetts, containing the "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Massachusetts State Prison" together with "A Plan of the Edifice, and Act of the Legislature on the Subject, and Remarks on the Present State of the Institution." The book consists of perhaps 200 pages and was printed by J. Belcher Aug. 2, 1811.

Undoubtedly the new prison commission will find entertainment in reading the book for the sake of the contrasts portrayed between penology of that date as compared with present-day ideas on the subject, the description of the state prison building and other features.

When the fact that the commission is entrusted with the responsibility of finding a suitable location for the proposed new prison is recalled, its important duties are the more understood. The commission is now trying to find a site for the institution which will be as suitable as the present location was in 1804 and 1805.

Change in Charlestown
Think of the change which has taken place in that part of Charlestown in little more than 115 years when one reads:

The Massachusetts State Prison, or penitentiary, stands on the westernmost point of the peninsula of Charlestown, at Lynde's Point, a pleasant and healthy spot, commanding a variegated and extensive prospect.

A detailed description of the prison structure as it then was cannot but prove of interest to the commission which also will aim to make the new institution modern in every way. The present prison is thus described in this old book:

This building erected in 1804-05, is 200 feet long by 44 wide. The two wings are each four stories, being 35 feet in height; the center five stories, or 46 feet. The foundation is composed of rocks averaging two tons in weight, laid in mortar. On this foundation is

laid a tier of hewn stone, nine feet long and 20 inches thick forming the first floor. The outer walls are four, and the partition walls, two feet thick. Each cell has two openings for the admission of air and light, each two feet in height and four inches wide.

Then follows further description of the other stories of the prison and of the various corridors and entrances. Of the entire building as it was in 1805 but which has been added to and improved many times since its first erection, this is said:

Competent judges pronounce this to be among the strongest and best built prisons in the world. It has these advantages over other buildings of the kind, it can neither be set on fire by the prisoners, nor be undermined. The walls are of hard flint stone, from six to 14 feet thick.

Tide-Controlled Pool
Another unusual improvement of that time is thus described:

At the northwest corner of the yard is a convenient bathing place about 30 feet square and seven feet deep, which is filled and emptied by every ebb and flow of the tide, by means of a communication under the walls with the tide waters without.

The prison received its first occupants, two men, on Dec. 12, 1805. Sixteen came the next day and by the end of that December 34 convicted persons were housed in the institution.

For the general police and safety of the prison, the book continues: Each of the officers of the prison shall be furnished with a gun, beyond the necessary accoutrements, and a cartridge box containing at least 12 cartridges with balls, and a strong, heavy cutlass to be kept in good order in a safe and convenient place for use, in case of insurrection of the convicts and when self-defense becomes indispensable.

Here follows a part of the aims of the penology of that time:

To prevent as far as possible intercourse with the convicts from abroad, to exclude them from the world, and thereby leave them, as far as is practicable to their own reflections, to profit by the lessons of morality and religion bestowed on them while in confinement, that when they again return to society they may be improved in their minds and dispositions.

And the aim of the officers and directors of the prison are thus set down:

They hope in their labors and their regulations to receive the support of their fellow citizens, and they sincerely desire that the blessings of providence may aid their humble exertions for the welfare of those unfortunate beings whose deprivations on society have subjected them to the discipline of the prison; and that those who are restored to society as well as such who are condemned to pass their miserable lives in penitence and labor, may have reason in another and a better world to bless the authors of this institution.

000,000 to \$540,000,000, while exports of Canadian produce increased from \$490,000,000 to \$523,000,000. Among the exports the largest increase, as has been the case frequently of late, was in paper and wood products, although there were considerable increases in iron and in other metal products. While there was a falling off of exports of agricultural produce, the exports of wood and paper products rose from \$125,000,000 to \$164,000,000, those of iron and its products from \$23,000,000 to \$37,000,000, on non-ferrous metals from \$21,000,000 to \$23,000,000, while agricultural, vegetable, and animal products went down from \$231,000,000 to \$277,000,000.

1200 Dolls Ready for Public to Dress

Public Welfare Department Announces Exhibition

Twelve hundred dolls, which are to be given by the State Department of Public Welfare to the girls wards of the State, are to be on exhibition in the State House Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 4 and 5. The dolls are to be sold to individuals who will promise to return them dressed for the holiday season each is to perform.

The money received from the sale of these dolls is to be used for a fund to purchase gifts for the boys wards of the State, so each doll has a double mission—it becomes a Christmas gift for some little girl after it has earned the money wherewith a Christmas gift is bought for some little boy.

James R. Fee, director of the division of child welfare, is receiving donations and subscriptions for the children. Last year every state ward under 16 received a gift from the division. All of these presents were given by the people of Massachusetts.

CHAMBER BOOTH OPEN ON NOV. 24

Final Service of Year to Be Given Football Game Visitors

Final service to be performed by the Tourist Information Booth, maintained by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in the Back Bay section of Boston, for the season, will be rendered to thousands of prospective visitors who are to come to Boston for the Yale-Harvard football game on Nov. 24. It was announced today.

The demand for service by the information booth during the games has been so insistent that the chamber has decided to keep the booth open until Nov. 24 at least, and possibly until December, weather permitting. It is planned to reopen the booth just as early next spring as the roads are in suitable touring condition.

That there is a decided need for a central point at which visitors can appeal for reliable information, not only concerning Boston, but in regard to routes for tours throughout New England during the greater part of the year, is shown conclusively by the record of the booth since it was opened Aug. 1. During the period it has been in existence, the booth has served more than 50,000 people.

The booth has rendered distinct service to Boston hotels during the period it has been in operation, directing 7093 people to various hostilities in the city. It has also given assistance to garages by directing the drivers of 2521 cars to the garages where they might get the particular service desired.

WAR ON GAMBLING IS SHOWING RESULTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special)—The war of the Attorney-General's office on gambling in Rhode Island has resulted in three men, prominently known, being fined \$1000 as common gamblers, while these and others are held on deferred sentences in gambling and liquor nuisance indictments. Six men in all are held under deferred sentence up to date, pleading nolo contendere to indictments.

Under the deferred sentence plan the defendant enters into an agreement by which, if he does not obey all laws, he may be haled before the court and sentenced at any time. While advocates of strict law enforcement have claimed that the deferred sentence plan does not meet the demands of the law, in the Attorney-General's office it is felt that it will serve to bring results quicker in these cases than insistence on immediate sentence would.

BREWER MAYOR DEFEATED
BREWSTER, Me., Nov. 20—In the Republican mayoralty caucus here last night, Mayor John B. Stuart was defeated for re-nomination by Frank R. Cowan, alderman of Ward 4. The vote was: Stuart 627, Cowan 786.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Fluffy Fluff and the "Mums"

FLUFFY FLUFF was a shaggy white poodle pup. She and her mother, Fuzzy Wuzz, lived in a beautiful big house on the Boulevard. One evening she was left alone in the big house. The family had gone driving and had taken her mother with them.

Fluffy Fluff was lonesome. She wished someone would tell her a Twilight Tale—a tale about a big family of shaggy white poodle pups, that played

about it all, those pups did not utter a sound, not one tiny little bark. Fluffy Fluff barked as loud as she could, which was her way of saying that she was having a good time.

Suddenly the lights were turned on. Fluffy Fluff blinked her eyes. There sat those shaggy white poodle pups on their stems, as if they had never budged. They looked a little different, somehow, in the light. Fluffy Fluff barked and tried to jump up to them. "She must think the chrysanthem-

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Was romping around with Sponge today—He certainly knows how to take care of himself, too—

The minute I think I have him where I want him he scoots up a tree or climbs on top of the fence and all I can do is bark at him—

But his troubles begin when he starts chasing me—

His legs are so short that I can keep ahead of him without half trying—

But when it comes to enjoying a good sunbath we are as much alike as two black peas!

CARTAGGIO

and romped together. She roamed about the big, dim house, trying to find something to play with, but there was not even a ball. At last she came to the conservatory, which was a little lighter than the rest of the house. Here she found something so curious that she could scarcely believe her eyes.

You may not believe it either, but this is what Fluffy Fluff saw—a big family of shaggy white poodle pups sitting on tall leafy stalks. Yes, that is just what she saw, or it is what she thought she saw.

"Bow-wow, who are you?" barked Fluffy Fluff, frisking about joyously. Not a word did the shaggy white poodle pups answer. They did not move a shaggy white hair. Fluffy Fluff rolled over, walked on her hind feet, and did all her other tricks, but those lofty, shaggy white poodle pups did not so much as look at her.

Then she hid behind a flowerpot to see what they would do, when they did not know that they were being watched. The house was still, not a sound anywhere. Fluffy Fluff lay with her head flat on her paws, looking through the shaggy hair that fell over her eyes.

At first the poodle pups did not budge. After a little time, they looked about them carefully, then hopped down from their tall stems and frisked about the conservatory. They must have thought Fluffy Fluff belonged to the family, for they did not treat her as a stranger. There were so many of them that it would be difficult for them to know one another's names. Such a romp! Under the benches, around the jardinières, into the fountain after the goldfish, Fluffy Fluff had never had such a frolic. But there was something very strange

mums are poodle pups," laughed a fresh young voice, and Fluffy Fluff was lifted up and allowed to sniff the chrysanthemums. Her young mistress raised her high in the air, exclaiming: "See, she looks for the world like a 'mum' herself. Poor baby, she has been dreaming. Wouldn't the 'mums' talk to you? Perhaps that is why they are called 'mums'."

"Pretty poor joke, pretty punk!" cried big brother.

Fluffy Fluff cuddled down in her young mistress' arms, to dream the rest of her Twilight Tale. What did she care for mums and jokes?

SCHOOL HEAD PLEADS FOR MORE BUILDINGS
NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20—Pleading for separation of the school board from city council domination, P. LeRoy Harwood, president of the Board of Education, urges the city to extend its building program. Although

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Stout Women
HIGHEST QUALITY
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Four Convenient Stores
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CHICAGO: Washington at Wabash
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DETROIT: 1452 Farmer Street
WRITE FOR STYLE BOOK Q2

two new school buildings will be ready for occupancy on Dec. 1. Mr. Harwood says they will afford only a measure of relief. He continues: The best educational results cannot be expected under such conditions. When a teacher has too many children to instruct both the teacher and the pupils suffer. From the city's point of view, if a child is obliged to crowd conditions to attend school two years to do work, which under normal conditions could be accomplished in one year, a serious loss is obvious. From the child's and the parents' point of view, if a child is obliged to remain in school one year longer than necessary to cover a certain course, because of unnecessarily slow progress through the schools, the child who goes to work at 16 has been deprived of a year of possible mental improvement and an irreparable loss is evident.

BOTH PARTIES RALLY IN CITY

Republican Women Meet as Mr. Hull Inspires Democrats

While Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was outlining yesterday to the Democrats at two meetings the plans for the organization of victory clubs all over the United States, some 450 Republican women of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, heard several of the members of the national House of Representatives from this State discuss campaign prospects from the Republican angle.

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, speaker of the national House, insisted that the tariff alone will not be a sufficient issue next year for the Republican Party. He said the party must "make its campaign on its sympathy and work for the welfare of all of the people of the country."

William S. Greene of Fall River, the dean of the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives, at this first luncheon of the new season by the Women's Republican Club, said he believes that Calvin Coolidge will be a valuable political asset for the Republican Party in the presidential campaign which is now opening.

The tariff, tax revision and the Coolidge Administration furnished the other members of the delegation who spoke with themes for their 10-minute addresses.

Chairman Hull, at the Westminster last night, told the New England party leaders that the Democrats must attack the record made by the Republican Party since its return to power. He declared that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law was constructed "for the special interests."

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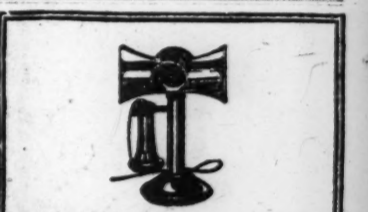
COLLEGE OPERETTA WORK OF ONE GIRL

Harriet Lyon, Wellesley Sophomore, Is Author of Libretto

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—For the first time in years the operetta which is one of the big spring events at Wellesley will be the work of one girl, Harriet Lyon, of Shirley Center, Mass., a sophomore. The operetta is always original, but heretofore most of them have been written by groups. So the managers of the annual fall competition for operetta plots were surprised to receive a libretto complete with all the lyrics and only needing to have the words set to music. According to Hamilton C. Macdougall, head of the department of music, and faculty member of the committee on operettas, the plot accepted shows unusual talent. He goes so far as to say that one of the lyrics is the equal of any written by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Miss Lyon's only experience so far in literary fields has been work on the school magazine at Miss Barstow's School in Kansas City, Mo., where she prepared for college, and a year as reporter on the Wellesley College News. Mr. Macdougall says that her work is different from that which he has received up to this time. He finds in it a great facility for rhyming, and a sense for metrical structure. If anything her work is too intellectual; but Mr. Macdougall finds even this not a serious defect, for it is a relief after the scores of librettos he has examined that were too light, too loosely constructed, and too much of the musical comedy type. Because of her inexperience she has not considered the dramatic element—effective grouping and stage lighting—but this defect will be easily remedied by the committee now at work on the staging of the production as well as the writing of the music.

The youthful author—who "expects to vote in Massachusetts next fall"—calls her work a satire-extravaganza. The operetta will be produced about the middle of March.



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Murray Hill Hotel	Brooklyn
Majestic Hotel	

Grand Central Station (Stands Nos. 1 and 9)
Pennsylvania Station (Stand No. 3)
Hudson Terminal (Stand No. 8)

MORE DWELLINGS BUILT IN BOSTON

Permits for Houses and Churches
Increase and for Apartments
Decrease From 1922

Boston is building more dwellings, churches, hotels and garages, but fewer apartment houses, schools, theatres, factories and office buildings this year than last, according to figures of the building department of the City of Boston, comparing the number of applications filed between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 this year with the corresponding 10 months in 1922.

Permits had been issued for eight churches, costing \$656,000, and for only one theatre, costing \$120,000, up to Oct. 31 this year.

The total estimated cost of building in Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1922, was \$44,987,271, compared with \$25,795,114 for the corresponding period this year, although the total number of buildings for the first 10 months of last year was 239, which has increased to 255 this year.

The greatest increase in permits for building is shown in public and private garages. There were 1402 garages built up to Oct. 31 this year; an increase of 237 over the same period last year.

There were only 74 applications for apartment houses estimated at \$4,824,000, up to Oct. 31 this year, compared with 88 apartment houses costing about \$5,707,000, built during the 10 months period last year.

Dwellings, including one, two and three-family houses, show an increase to 613, up to Oct. 31, from the 546 built in the 10 months last year. There were 12 fewer permits issued for office building construction in this year's 10 months than that period last year.

Although there were only 21 applications for factories made up to Oct. 31 this year, compared with 25 during the first 10 months of last year, the cost this year totals \$357,600, compared with \$754,000 last year.

Mercantile buildings showed a drop from 147 in the first 10 months of 1922, costing \$4,503,135, to 110 during that period this year, costing \$2,316,250.

SCHOOL IS RENAMED

Renaming the George Putnam School District in Roxbury the Boston School Committee passed an order last evening giving it the name of Theodore Roosevelt. Michael H. Corcoran was re-elected a member of the board of trustees of the permanent school pension fund. Results of the election for members of the new school board, conducted by newsmen of the schools, were announced as follows: Judge Louis Silverman, English High School; Judge Myer Leventhal, Wendell Phillips district; Judge Maurice Silverman, Boston Trade School.

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PORT IS INDORSED BY CUNARD AGENT

Mr. Ambrose Favorably Impressed With Boston's Facilities

Boston's facilities for examination of immigrants, which were highly praised yesterday by James Ambrose of Liverpool, general passenger superintendent of the Cunard, Anchor, Donaldson and affiliated steamship companies, who spent the day inspecting the passenger terminals, immigration stations, custom facilities for examination of baggage, railroad connections with the docks, and warehouses of the Port of Boston. Mr. Ambrose has just completed inspection of similar facilities at the Port of New York. He leaves Boston tonight for Montreal to investigate port conditions there.

The large number of aliens that had been handled at the Port of Boston with greater expedition than at many Atlantic seaports, particularly during the monthly rush of immigration under the immigration restriction law, has attracted favorable comment in European steamship circles, according to Mr. Ambrose. He conferred with John Johnson, immigration commissioner, W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port, and other maritime interests including the maritime association of the Chamber of Commerce.

The visit of Mr. Ambrose to Boston is of special significance in view of the policy of the Cunard Line to encourage the routing of aliens to the port of Boston, as was recently urged by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, Elliot Wadsworth. Mr. Ambrose was conducted over the water-front property today by Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Boston office of the Cunard Line.

CANADIAN BUSINESS IS STILL ON UP-GRADE

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19 (Special)—Canadian trade continues to increase, according to the statistics just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. For the first seven months of the fiscal year, the total trade of the Dominion was \$173,000,000 in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. Increase both in exports and imports are recorded, but the increase in the latter was most marked. The total trade for the period under review, the seven months ending with October, was \$1,094,594,000 for the current year, as compared with \$921,639,000 for the year previous.

Canadian imports rose from \$430,

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KENTISH WOMEN FIGHT HIGH PRICES

Self-Rationing Is Called Weapon
Against Which Speculators
Are Powerless

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Four years ago the housewives of Thanet formed themselves into a union of protest against the prevailing high prices of tea and sugar. A resolution, in which the women pledged themselves "to restrict purchases of tea and sugar to the smallest possible extent, until prices become normal again," was signed by thousands of Kentish women, and a petition was forwarded to Mr. Lloyd George containing 6,000 signatures.

Within ten days of the circulation of the resolution in Thanet, the wholesalers not only canceled a proposal to raise the price of sugar to 10d. and 11d. per pound during the jam-making season, but actually reduced the price, and promised a further reduction in the future. Similar tactics were observed with regard to tea, milk and pork, resulting in a general reduction in the price of these commodities.

Women of Kent Active
This year's budget, however, which entirely ignored the question of tea and sugar, has again roused Kentish women to activity. Mrs. Jason Kerr, president of the Deal Housewives' Union, who herself opened a milk depot in the town during the winter months, and sold milk at a reduction of a penny or more a quart compared with the local dairies, recently explained the present position of affairs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She said:

"When Mrs. Witherington fearlessly informed the assembled House of Commons that she earned the gratitude of every woman in the country. While men rejoiced over their penny gain on beer, women's hearts sank with dismay at the prospect of no relief from the high-priced sugar and tea. Our housewives' Union promptly arranged a protest meeting. On the day fixed came the welcome news that our American sisters, \$250,000 strong, had decided on a sugar boycott. Shortly after, news came that sugar had gone down in price, in New York."

Grocers Order Less Sugar
We feel assured if other women will do as we have done, the high cost of living will speedily be checked. We find men are keen on signing our resolution, and our retail grocers are on our side. Some are already ordering only hundredweights where before they ordered tons, and they tell us they are delighted to be able to do so. A trade journal, The Grocer, has gone so far as to fear that our housewives' protest may not become universal enough, and suggests grocers helping us by selling out all their stock, then buying no more until prices come down!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was pressed to state his reasons for "forgetting the women" in his budget. He did so at the great annual meeting of women Conservatives and Unionists at the Queen's Hall. He gave two reasons: (1) There is a world shortage of sugar, and payment goes into the hands of foreigners; not ours; (2) the tax on tea was reduced last year; a reduction this year should not be expected.

Experts were immediately set to inquire into the question of shortage, and reported: "There is a world shortage at present of all food commodities; the shortage of sugar is neither grievous nor threatening." In face of this report, with our working women beside us, and their men out of a job, it is obvious someone must do something. We who buy for our households must be the ones. If we value our sugar, our butter, our meat, and our revenue from high taxation, if women refuse to buy? We were rationed during the war—let us ration ourselves now and we shall win through. We must make every woman—poorest as well as richest—realize the strength of the weapon that lies in her hands.

Already the Women's League of Empire in Scotland has achieved great things in this direction, and before the campaign ends we anticipate that every member of Parliament will be in possession of protests from each individual constituency conveying the message "Women count." While women recognize the need for taxation, the Government must be made to see that we are in earnest in demanding that home necessities should be exempt.

LECTURER BLAMES SCOTS SMUGGLING

Canada and Britain Said to Supply United States With Liquor

EDINBURGH, Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Joseph Johnstone, Edinburgh, a member of the Scottish Churches' Commission which visited America to investigate prohibition, recently addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Edinburgh United Free Church Office Bearer's Association.

Speaking on the results of prohibition, Mr. Johnstone admitted that liquor could be obtained in 15 eastern states. These states, however, were wet when prohibition came into force and were not prepared for it. One could, he said, be directed to places where liquor could be purchased, but so could one be directed to shebena in Edinburgh. Supplies of liquor were entering the United States from Canada and Great Britain—more particularly, he regretted to say, from Scotland.

Mr. Johnstone begged his audience to realize that a large section of the American press dwelt unduly on the unusual. If one were to judge of the country by reports of police court proceedings what sort of opinion would be got, he asked. Drinking, he said, was still going on in America, but not one fraction of what it had been under the old system, and 80 per cent of those convicted were found to be foreigners.

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AQUATANIA.....Dec. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 26
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AUSONIA.....Dec. 3
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New York, Queenstown, Liverpool
SAMARIA.....Dec. 11 LACONIA.....Dec. 11
TUDOR CITY.....Dec. 11 TUDOR CITY.....Dec. 11
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BERGAMOT.....Nov. 27 Dec. 28 Feb. 10
AQUATANIA.....Dec. 5 Jan. 5 Jan. 26
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ONTARIO BUYS MOVIE PLANT
TORONTO, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Ontario is to acquire its own plant and manufacture educational moving picture films. Following much investigation as to the cost and results of conducting such operations, the Provincial Treasurer announced today that the Province had purchased a small plant. Motion pictures have been an important factor in Ontario's publicity activities since 1917, when the Government of that time undertook to advertise through motion pictures, Ontario's agricultural possibilities. Recently the work has been extended to include educational films on every phase of Ontario industry, and they have been shown not only in Canada, but in the United States and Great Britain.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"Queen Victoria"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 17

AT THE Equity Forty-Eighth Street Theater, beginning Nov. 15, 1923, Equity Players, Inc., Harry O. Stubbs, managing director, present "Queen Victoria," by David Carb and Walter Prichard Eaton; staged by Priestly Morrison; settings and costumes designed by Woodman Thompson. The cast:

A Footman.....Borden Harriman
The Archbishop of Canterbury.....Lord Conyngham.....Herbert Stanbury
The Duke of Kent.....Winifred Lehen
The Duke of Devonshire.....Anita Rother
The Duke of Wellington.....Beryl Mercer
The Duke of Cambridge.....Hubert Wilke
The Duke of Cornwall.....Donald Cameron
The Duke of Gloucester.....Edward Fielding
The Duke of Kent.....Ulrich Haupt
The Duke of Devonshire.....George Warren
The Duke of Wellington.....James Meighan Jr.
The Duke of Cambridge.....Herbert Farjeon
The Duke of Cornwall.....Benjamin Dierack
The Duke of Devonshire.....Richard Warner
The Duke of Gloucester.....Mark Harrison
The Duke of Kent.....Albert Edward
The Duke of Wellington.....James Graham
The Duke of Cambridge.....Ralph Fisher

The actors' theater came into its own last Thursday evening when the Equity Players, Inc., presented "Queen Victoria" at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater. Anyone attending the performance with doubts as to whether a playhouse, manned in every particular by actors, and actors only, could offer plays of the highest quality, presented in the best possible manner, must have had those doubts removed as scene after scene of this new play of distinction by David Carb and Walter Prichard Eaton unfolded before their eyes. The present reviewer puts "Queen Victoria" very near to the top of the list of this season's performances that the well-informed theatergoers cannot afford to miss.

It was no small task the authors of this play set for themselves even with the help of the recent biographies of Queen Victoria: biographies, as such, are as far as possible from plays, particularly biographies of lives that have been so evenly lived. It would seem that no character in history lends itself so little to dramatization as the heroine of this play. The words dramatic and Queen Victoria seem misplaced when used in the same sentence.

And yet the authors have written a play and a very charming one. Episodic it is, but so well written that there is a steady crescendo of interest from the first moment that we see Victoria in person, having been roused at 5 a. m. to be told that she is Queen, until the moment in the last episode when, in her robes of state, she mounts the throne upon the occasion of her diamond jubilee and says to the dignitaries on their

knees before her that she has "tried to be a good queen."

The theme is handled by the authors with such delicacy and good taste and is so well presented by the Equity Players that there were moments when we had to remind ourselves that we were in a theater and the remembrance carried away from the playhouse was one filled with gratitude that we had had the privilege of witnessing a performance so exquisite in every detail.

Beryl Mercer's interpretation is nothing short of remarkable. Simplicity and sincerity are the keynotes. She achieves a great amount of power and effectiveness with the least amount of effort, a confidence in the woman she is representing, a confidence in the part Messrs. Carb and Eaton have written for her, and

Beryl Mercer as Queen Victoria



Beryl Mercer as Queen Victoria

The Passing of Pantomime

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 6

By J. T. GREEN

ONCE upon a time at Christmas, London boasted of 20 pantomimes, all the dear and simple tales of fairy folk—loved, culled from the books of the national story tellers and Grimm and Andersen and retold in fearsome and wonderful verse by poets minor—and often very much less.

Pantomime at Drury Lane: that was the climax and grand finale of Christmas. It was a revel of rare joy. For not only the children filled the house with laughter and ecstatic cries, the elders too for once let themselves go where fancy, fairies and the comedians would take them. And whether the stories were as old as the hills, the jokes ripe fruit of the old chestnut tree, the doggerel so audacious as to twist the King's English into rags and tatters, the enthusiasm never flagged. We were out for pleasure and boundless was our gratification to those who gave it, from the manager who always had his ovation after the "grand scene" before the entr'acte to Pantomime, Harlequin and Columbine, winding up a perfect evening in glorious rough and tumble.

If in the Victorian era one would have prophesied that the days of pantomime were numbered, a shudder would have run through England. One might as well predict the end of the dynasty or the bankruptcy of the Bank of England, or the abolition of the Lord Mayor's Show. Pantomime was an institution as solid as the Nelson Column. But unaccountable and mysterious is the operation of the era of change. One day Drury Lane got into the builder's hands for renovation. That Christmas there was no pantomime and one felt that the first blow had been struck at the pedestal. True, there was makeshift for an

attempt was made to keep up the time-honored feast at the Opera House of Covent Garden. But it was not the same thing. With the place the atmosphere had changed. We all did our level best to work up the festive mood, but somehow it remained lukewarm.

One, after the other, the outlying theaters broke with the tradition. Today Drury Lane proceeds with its successful autumn melodrama and in Greater London Mr. J. B. Mulholland remains the standard bearer at his handsome theaters at Hammersmith and Wimbledon. The rest is negligible. The order of things has changed. What is the cause? It cannot be a development of the public's intelligence; for if so, Peter Pan, that hardest of annuals, that classic would long since have given a coup de grace to pantomime; whereas until recently both flourished in double harness. To pantomime, "Peter Pan" was the superpantomime. He took the small youngsters to Old Drury and the larger boys and girls to "Peter Pan."

I think I can put my finger on the spot. It is the revue, gradually developed into an edition de luxe musical-hall entertainment in a mixture of humor, show, and fantasy which has ousted the more archaic entertainment of the Christmas pantomime. Revue is rampant nowadays, and the very theaters which some years ago were the Yule Tide homes of the fairies—say the Prince of Wales to name a principal one—are now the strongholds of the latest and perhaps most thriving immigrant from Paris. The revue has not only come to stay; it is marching further afield as surely

that confidence in herself and her audience that is so satisfying. Equal to Miss Mercer's performance is that of Ulrich Haupt as Prince Albert of Coburg. There has not been a more distinctive impersonation on the New York stage this season. Fine and convincing performances are given by Winifred Lehen as the Duchess of Kent, Anita Rother as Baroness Lehen, Hubert Wilke as Lord Melbourne, Donald Cameron as the Duke of Wellington, Edward Fielding as the Duke of Devonshire, George Warren as the Duke of Cambridge, James Meighan Jr. as the Duke of Cornwall, Herbert Farjeon as the Duke of Kent, Benjamin Dierack as the Duke of Devonshire, Richard Warner as the Duke of Gloucester, Mark Harrison as the Duke of Kent, Albert Edward as the Duke of Wellington, James Graham as the Duke of Cambridge, and Ralph Fisher as the Duke of Cornwall.

Praise is due everyone who had anything to do with this excellent production, but all might have been spoiled by faulty stage direction. It is fortunate that this production was directed by Priestly Morrison. To him it is largely due that "Queen Victoria" is one of the best-staged performances of this or any other season.

FRANK LEA SHORT.

But the communication of the theater is already a force in American theatrical life. Its vision reaches beyond the personal. It has an audience, people who not only feel a passing interest in what the theater will do, but who find in it the living expression of something which is vital to them. The plays it produces are not chosen haphazard from a catalogue. They may be revivals of old plays, or they may be new plays which have been freshly tried in other theaters, or they may—and this is most often the case—be plays originally written for that theater to try out, plays indigenous to the soil in which they are blooming.

Perhaps the latest of these communicative theaters hails from Richmond, Va. It is the youngest in more ways than in its actual production, for it has grown up in the past four years from a group of children associated with the Little Theater League of Richmond. It is called The Queen's Children, and its first important venture has been made this summer, when one of its plays, "Gammer Gurton's Needle," made a tour of rural Virginia.

The aim of the Queen's Children is to create a theater in Virginia. They have chosen their name with this aim in mind, clinging to the use of the word Children in place of the more usual players, because companies of actor-youths were often so-called in the time of Elizabeth, and they are sure to keep every line of connection possible with the great age of the English drama. The word Children also carries an implication of humility, and they freely declare that they are only beginning to learn about the theater. For these players are really young—when they were organized four years ago there was not a member who was 16.

In order to carry out the plan of rousing the theater to life in Virginia, the Queen's Children searched first of all for a play which would be as nearly as possible expressive of the life and the flavor of Virginia. It was natural to turn back to the dramatic literature of Elizabeth, for the State which bears her name is perhaps more completely the ideal descendant of her time than any other place. Isolation that amazing preservative force in history—has protected the first impulses of settlement which found root in America.

But actually, the play chosen was pre-Elizabethan. Internal evidence shows that Mr. S. Master of Arts must have played his comedy in the time of Edward the Sixth. And yet the play is astonishingly modern; its humor reaches all classes of people, sophisticated and simple alike, provided that they have been nurtured in

a victorious army. Perhaps it is a little saddening to see old landmarks go.

I weep when I amble through Regent Street and see the arches and the Georgian structures of my romantic youth fall under the pickaxe. But such tears are idle and those who cannot wipe them away swiftly will lag behind in the obsolete stage-coach, instead of speeding forth with the (symbolic) horsepower of progress. Let us be thankful that one or two pantomimes are left for hours of unsophisticated joy.

There is pride and glorious reminiscence in the parent of the thinking ranks of veterans.

The Fine Arts, Los Angeles, formerly known as the Walker Auditorium, has been taken over by a Little Theater organization under the direction of William Wilkes. The initial production "Androcles and the Lion," opened Nov. 6, with a cast including Franklyn Pangborn, Helen Jerome Eddy, Bianche, Douglas, Richard, and William Raymond, Edward, Carl Joseph McManus, Harold Nye, Carl Marker, and Jerome Collinette.

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To Our Readers

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Strolling Players in Virginia

Richmond, Va.

Special Correspondence

SMALL theaters, which are springing up everywhere in America in increasing numbers, seem to be dividing themselves into two groups which will not be differentiated as the expressionist and the communicative type. In the former of which little is heard outside the circle of its own supporters—unschooled impulses are given rein—an artist wishes to baffle in stage pictures, an actress, perhaps somewhat talented, wishes an opportunity to play, or a "society" group seeks for a temporary diversion. Plays are staged without much attention to the choice in itself; certain gifts are exploited for a time and then the interest flags, and the theater organization disappears.

But the communicative little theater is already a force in American theatrical life. Its vision reaches beyond the personal. It has an audience, people who not only feel a passing interest in what the theater will do, but who find in it the living expression of something which is vital to them. The plays it produces are not chosen haphazard from a catalogue. They may be revivals of old plays, or they may be new plays which have been freshly tried in other theaters, or they may—and this is most often the case—be plays originally written for that theater to try out, plays indigenous to the soil in which they are blooming.

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the Anglo-Saxon tradition. For this the element in its audience on which the Queen's Children could unfailingly depend—their homogeneous Anglo-Saxon tradition.

After the play had been tried on small groups in Richmond, and its production was flowing smoothly, the Queen's Children set out to find their real audience. They know that Virginia cannot have a theater until it has an audience. Therefore they set out boldly, like the descendants of Drake and Raleigh that they are, to blaze trails of dramatic progress across the wilderness of the State. Accessories were reduced to a minimum, and were carried in bright chesterfield bags by the players themselves.

The sole piece of scenery was a sign two feet high, which bore the legend, "INN, uncertain red letters. They longed to travel in a wagon and camp by the roadside, acting the picturesque antique, but they decided that no Elizabethan ever traveled in a Roman chariot or even in whatever vehicle the early Britons employed, and that the most modern means of locomotion would be most in the key of that vigorous age.

After playing to several audiences in small places, where the countryside had to be combed to get any au-

dience at all, the Queen's Children were delighted to find 300 people assembled at Ivy, Albemarle County, in a magnificent new school. But whether or not the audience was small, the reception of the play was unflinching, and the point which the tour set out to prove—that there is a hearing for the proper plays in the country districts of Virginia—was completely proven.

The players also gave a performance to a large and enthusiastic audience at the summer session of the University of Virginia. The department of the summer school looks upon their work as supplementary to the extension work of the university and adopted them, sponsoring some of their performances in the country and making others possible. Altogether it seems quite sensible to prophesy that it will be well to watch this new communicative theater. For Virginia is a mine of historical and dramatic lore, its people are facile, expressing their feelings with an ease foreign to many of their kinsfolk who have lived through the perils of Puritanism—which do not forget art, and the State is still a fairly unit. The Queen's Children are filling a fertile field, and should reap a rich harvest.

LOUISE BERNHARDT.

The Oxford Players

Oxford, Nov. 6

Special Correspondence

ONE after another throughout the British provinces new repertory theaters are appearing, the latest of them being at Oxford where, under the honorary directorship of Mr. J. B. Fagan, the Oxford Players have successfully opened a seven weeks' season.

It is fitting that this historic center of British culture and learning should possess a playhouse that will supply the members of the university and the citizens with entertainment more distinguished than that obtainable at the ordinary theater, and so help to fill, in part, the existing breach between literature and the stage. The Oxford Playhouse—of which a seven weeks' season is in progress—has been secured—is a private enterprise, as all such undertakings at present must be.

A fund to cover the preliminary expenses has been subscribed to by many persons of high position in the theatrical world, and all profits will be devoted to establishing the Oxford Players as a permanent institution in their city. The plays chosen for the first season, "Heartbreak House," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "Mirandolina," "The Return of the Prodigal," "The Master Builder," "No Trifling With Love," and "The Rivals" are a strong program; though it is to be regretted that, excepting Shaw, no contemporary author is included.

The capable company includes several members of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, stiffened by a few well-known professionals, including Miss Dorothy Green, who has played many Shakespearean leads with the New Shakespeare Company at Stratford and elsewhere, and also Miss Florence Buckton, last year's leading lady at the Old Vic. The opening play, "Heartbreak House," in which Mr. Shaw attempts to adapt the Russian manner to the English stage, was done with considerable success to crowded houses, the performances pleasing greatly both audiences and critics. Mr.

Shaw himself, I am told, was a little disappointed, perhaps because the acting as a whole did not attain the level of excellence reached with the same play at the Birmingham Repertory, a theater a few weeks before. That, however, was hardly to be expected, seeing that the Oxford company were working together for the first time, and that several of them have as yet only a limited experience. Miss Dorothy Green was specially engaged to play Mrs. Hushaby in "Heartbreak House," and the title part in "Mirandolina."

It fell to my lot to see a performance of that brilliant farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest," and it must be confessed that my first impression of this concert hall, now transformed by Mr. Fagan into a theater—with a classical "presentational" stage, all in creamy white, with creamy hangings—hardly suggested suitability to anything more modern than one of Gilbert Murray's translations of Euripides. However, there it was! The design comprises two stages, the lower one flanked by heavy, fluted columns, with a classical pediment above, and communicating through an arch, that can be closed by traverse curtains, with an upper or inner stage behind it. All this is harmonious and dignified; but the effect of so much whiteness is rather cold; and, for modern plays, especially a touch of brighter color in the hangings would, I think, help to warm both players and audience too. I should add that there is no footlights, the whole of the lighting being done effectually from above.

"The Importance of Being Earnest" was neatly played, and with success, to a full and appreciative house, though this success as regards the younger members of the company was rather one of promise than of actual performance. Messrs. Earle Grey and

Peter Creedwell, who, with Miss Flora Robson and Miss Jane Ellis, played the two pairs of lovers, hardly showed the ease, unconcern, self-assured bearing, and technical finish, without which no comedy so artificial as are Wilde's studies in "perfect phrasing," can ever produce anything like its full stage effect.

Consciousness of the presence of an audience is bound to dull a little the edge of an author's wit; yet, nevertheless, the laughs at Oxford came off though not with the impetuous torrent of hilarity that rocks always through a fine farce when the actors are "well away with it." Quite the best performance of the evening was given by Miss Florence Buckton, whose clear-cut, incisive method gave point to all her epigrams, and made of Lady Bracknell the most finished piece of characterization in the presentation.

P. A.

"R. U. R." in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Karel Capek's turgid drama of manufactured workers was produced for the first time on an amateur stage by the Little Theater Society of Des Moines last week. "R. U. R." is not a play of the little theater, nor perhaps is it typical of the commercial stage. Ten years ago it would have found reception nowhere. That an amateur society should attempt it is a significant accomplishment of the experimental movement.

Not alone from the actor's side was the revival effective. An audience made up of the members of the society brought constructive help to the play. It not only enjoyed the intellectual prophecy, but it responded to the satire. The production was carried through with grace and skill. Curtains were used throughout, with a large paneled window at the back. The attack of the Robots was realistic.

It was somewhat thrilling to think that in this admirable little theater, built by women of Des Moines, a play had been brought 7000 miles and had been produced and acted with unusual ability.

Stage Notes

An additional company of "The Next-Door Wreck," with Taylor Holmes in the leading role, will open in Cincinnati Dec. 16, with Chicago to follow. Lee Shubert is planning to present William Faversham in two Shakespearean productions in the spring—"Julius Caesar" and "Henry VIII."

Channing Pollock will sail for London Dec. 8 to conclude arrangements for the English production of "The Fool."

The Winnetka Players, at the Community Playhouse, Winnetka, Ill., recently staged "Green Stockings."

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MOROSCO THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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"THE SWAN"

"The Swan"

A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in the off-coming season: "What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?"—The Christian Science Monitor.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE

Jolson's 59th St. Mats. Fri. & Sat.

REPERTORY FOR NOV. 18 and 21

Two Premieres—Nov. 18 and 21

"THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV" by F. M. Dostoevsky, set full length version, Premiered Moscow, Nov. 19, 1906. Eves. Nov. 20, Fri. Nov. 21, Sat. Nov. 22, Eves. Nov. 23, Sat. Nov. 24

"THE MISTRESS OF THE INN" by Goldoni, Premiered, Wed. Eves. Nov. 21, Thurs. Eves. Nov. 22, Fri. Eves. Nov. 23, Sat. Eves. Nov. 24

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A Paramount Picture

By Emerson Hough, and Sat. 2:30

Directed by James Cruze

Criterion EWAY Twice Daily 2:30

8:30. Sun. Mat. at 2:30

Justice Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Nor-

Mrs. Eddy discovered and taught the divine laws of Spirit, the laws of Life, Truth, and Love. After this discovery she subjected it to proof, and being convinced of the healing, and redeeming ministrations of these spiritual laws, she determined to give to the world the benefit of her observation

would ever be deceived again by that particular bill. My belief in its value was sincere but erroneous. It had escaped detection perhaps many times, yet from first to last it represented nothing, was a counterfeit, and needed but the trained and skillful knowledge of that paying teller and a little red

are worshipping that concept of Him. Such practice is idolatry, pure and simple. The fact that there are so many differing religious creeds and beliefs is evidence of gross ignorance and confusion as to the real nature of God. The whole human family will never be united in one brotherhood

rian compassion in a most effectual Christian manner. They are healing sickness, sorrow, and dire distress in the most effectual way; in fact, they are doing it in the only way that holds out a ray of hope or promise for the final deliverance from these evils. They freely admit that many of those

young girl just coming into womanhood. Thus far, the surroundings furnish evidence for the conclusion that this was an ideal home. One thing, however, was lacking. This daughter was an invalid—decreed by certain so-called laws of heredity to be incurable. Early in her young life

able, is rich in advancement and progress. These are inspiring monuments to the achievements of man-kind. The law governing the latest invention was just as available at the time that the crude bark was used and during all of the intervening years as it was in April, 1922. The

Christian Science as it is presented to you and to me came through the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the operation of absolute, fixed spiritual law. In an impartial investigation of Christian Science it is desirable, in fact quite essential, to know somewhat of its Discoverer and Founder. We feel quite safe in assuming that my early experience in the investigation of this subject is similar to yours. My first impulse was to inquire, "Who is Mrs. Eddy? What did she discover and found?" The answer to these questions is simple and helpful. Mrs. Eddy was born in 1821, in a New England woman, deeply interested in the Bible. Early in childhood she displayed a keen perception of the underlying truths contained in Bible narratives. Through her research and study of the Bible she noted that perfect trust and confidence in God's laws were followed by permanent and fixed results, and that blessing and healing came to those who trusted in His plan. She concluded that God governs His universe, His creation, through infinite intelligence or absolute law, and that this law, being spiritual, could be understood and applied, and that when so applied renders null and void the false beliefs of law inherent in the so-called human mind. She concluded that this law could be definitely known and stated, and was as fixed and unfeeling as its divine Principle. She further concluded that since disease has no more authority than sin, it could be cured and health restored to the body in exactly the same manner and with the same certainty of results as sin could be destroyed. During this investigation an injury caused by an accident led her to discover the spiritual law by which she was healed herself; and later, upon her restoration to health, she applied the same law to the relief and healing of others. In the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (p. 107), Mrs. Eddy says: "In the year 1866, I discovered the spiritual or divine law of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science." She had discovered the absolute, fixed, and eternal laws of God and had proved that they are present and operative, and can be relied upon to heal the sick as they did in the time of Jesus. She found these laws compassionate, and named them "Christian Science" (Retrospection and Introduction, p. 25); and because they constitute the absolute laws of God, are available and can be demonstrated, she named them "Science." Hence,

Some years ago I presented at a bank a ten-dollar bill, a silver certificate. The usual words, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America a certain silver dollar coin," the bearer on demand," were printed in the usual type across the face of this bill. I believed this bill to be genuine and, in the light of past experience, I had a right to expect that the bank would honor it. To my surprise, however, the bank refused to honor the bill. I was told that the bank counted out to me ten silver dollars or their equivalent in exchange for this bill. However, contrary to my expectations, in a very short period of time the teller returned the bill to me with the words "counterfeit stamped in large red letters across its face. In a moment of time and without any effort on my part the status of that bill became apparent. I no longer looked upon it as a genuine medium of exchange. It represented a worthless piece of paper and was merely a counterfeit. I no longer expected ten dollars in exchange; I was absolutely convinced that no person

He is not constituted for, nor intended to, the service of His creature's carnal mind, essentially material. God appears as a magnified human being—"superhuman" man. This conception of His nature and character has prevailed almost universally for centuries, as is evidenced by an illustration of "The Heavenly Father and the Evil One" in the *Illustrations* in *Paradise Lost*. He is portrayed as a large, old man, with a long, flowing white beard, seated upon an elevated throne. Long flowing robes cover His body, and in His right hand He holds a large scepter. His countenance is stern and commanding and there is no suggestion of compassion or sympathy in His appearance. It is not reasonable to conclude that such a concept of God would possibly be conducive to true fellowship or that such a superhuman creature could possibly occupy all the emotions of conflicting human prayers and petitions. Such a self-betterment is ridiculous, and that many individuals are sincerely holding in thought to such a concept of God and

There is a very erroneous and Christian belief ignorantly entertained by many concerning the attitude of Christian Scientists toward the experiences called sickness and death. The opinion is often erroneously entertained that they are unfeeling individuals who distressing human conditions and that they offer no relief or comfort to those who unfortunately have such beliefs. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They freely admit that these conditions call for the highest degree of human compassion, and they are proving their usefulness and competency by supplying humanity

a highly respected and prosperous farmer. His wife and daughter constitute his family. Through the parsimony of honest thrift this man has accumulated a fortune. His farm of thousands of acres is extensive and his check books are without limitation at the bank. This farmer was reared and his life has been spent in a home where there has been a steady conscientiousness in the observance, according to his understanding, in the efficacy of the Bible truths. He has made a manly effort to live his religious convictions and to be worthy of the name of a Christian. The wife, likewise, is possessed of all the graces of a charming character. True, she is not so much like her husband as he is, but she is surrounded by religious influence in her life, and long before becoming a wife and mother united with her husband in the little band of workers in the little village church. The Bible has been a companion, and with the establishment of a home and her husband has been the head of the family of a Christian. The Bible has kept it sacred. The member of this household is an only daughter, a charming, lovely

In November, 1921, through the establishment of electric circuits and the use of modulation, he was able to send a sound speaking amplifier, the voice of the President of the United States, while delivering an address in Arlington, Va., was simultaneously heard and recognized by fifteen thousand people in Madison Square Garden in New York City, and by a few tens of thousands of people on the Pacific Coast, at a distance of thirty-seven hundred miles. Since that time, in April, 1922, through further invention, the human voice was broadcasted through space, hundreds and thousands of miles without wire or cable, with just a few watts of power, and it is now possible for perfect adjustment. Thus, through his own invention, the human mind has eliminated two of its most cherished elements,—that of time and space. The period of time embraced between the transmission by a "run-down" of the first message on a piece of copper wire to the instantaneous broadcasting of the human voice over hundreds of miles, without wire or

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS WORKING HIGHER

Mills Unwilling Longer to Sell Except on Basis of Current Staple Values

NEW BEDFORD (Special).—Primary cotton goods markets showed the effect last week of the gyrations of cotton futures, which have touched high levels unknown since the war period. Buyers have been quick to engage goods, either for immediate or forward delivery, whenever they could buy on the price basis materially below a parity with the present raw material market. But the mills have reached the point where they are no longer willing to sell on such a basis.

For a time there was a large proportion of the manufacturers who were looking for a decided reaction in raw cotton markets, and were willing to sell goods, up to certain limits as to quantity, at prices based on the current market levels which they believed the cotton market would drop to.

In other words, they believed this to be a "buge" and a good opportunity to sell whenever they had cotton on hand to cover, and they planned, of course, to replace the cotton used on such orders whenever the market took the dip that they have been expecting. Prices have continued very strong, however, and the mills have reached the point where they do not dare sell more except on a basis of the current cotton values; and buyers are not yet ready to pay such prices.

Sales Volume Less. Consequently, the primary markets have witnessed a pronounced contraction in the volume of first-hand sales, though there has been rather free selling of second hand goods both in the print cloth and in the fine goods division, though the latter, of course, showed by far the greater volume.

Due to this reselling, there has been a slight reaction in the prices of certain print cloth constructions, and raw goods, especially, have been available at times somewhat below the peak levels reached a week ago when buying was brisk.

Recent weeks have occasionally been as much as 1/4 of a cent a yard in certain styles. On the other hand, some of the low count 3-inch goods commonly made in Fall River were very firm and the market reached slightly higher levels this week than previously. Trading was notably slow, however.

Fall River reported sales for the week of only 30,000 pieces, or only a tenth of what was done the previous week, while even in southern goods the trading was less active. The mills in some quarters are taking definite steps to curb speculation in print cloth, and are refusing point blank to sell to certain houses known to be frequent resellers of goods in the gray.

Other mills are accomplishing the same result by quoting stiffer prices to those houses or by pretending not to be able to give the delivery asked for. Cutting off of business from such traders, however, has been at the expense of the sales of the legitimate users of goods have not come forward in the market for the usual quantity.

Demand for Fine Goods. In the fine goods market there has been a better volume of business put through. Not only has there been an active inquiry but some of the larger factors have shown a willingness to contract for fairly liberal quantities of goods at prices which some of the mills found it possible to meet.

The standard plain constructions have been getting a fair proportion of the attention in the market activity, but the fancy and semi-fancy of a more or less novelty character have shown a marked increase in activity, somewhat similar to their run during the late summer.

Prices have been higher, of course, but not nearly so high as buyers expected, and this has been because the cotton from which much of this material is made has been offered on a flat price basis wholly independent of the cotton futures market, and has not gone up nearly so fast.

Many Mills Closed. In primary cotton goods markets there seems to be little note taken of the curtailment that is now going on in many lines. Buyers refuse to become exercised about getting adequate supplies of goods in spite of the fact that many eastern mills are now closed entirely or producing only at a small fraction of normal capacity, while a number of the southern mills are also beginning to close down in whole or in part.

Gingham of the heavier type have been the most severely affected so far, but chambray mills are also finding it hard going, and some of the standard print-cloth mills, like the Stafford of Fall River, have closed down tight for a period, and it is problematical when they can reopen at full capacity.

In the fine goods mills production is fairly up to normal, though there are instances even there where curtailment has been resorted to or will be shortly, but the yarn mills of New England are facing a situation which makes it impossible for them to sell more than a very small percentage of their normal output, and hence are compelled to run only a small part of their equipment. What will happen when the final consumer wakes up to this situation, and finds not enough goods to go round is a question, but good buyers declare prices will take care of that.

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HARVARD ECONOMIC SERVICE TAKES AN OPTIMISTIC STAND

Harvard Economic Service, in its weekly review of general business conditions, takes a firmly optimistic stand. Forecasting "for the first half of 1924 a firm or moderately rising price level and maintenance of a normal manufacturing output," it states that in its opinion "the decisive factor in the present situation is the nonappearance of stringency in the money market during the following business recession which has taken place since last spring."

"Our forecast," the committee says, "is for a period of generally prosperous and active business, during which, as stocks on hand are reduced, there will appear a substantial amount of forward buying. Profits are likely to be moderate, and those who think of good business only in terms of war-time profits are almost certain to be disappointed."

HIDES MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Extreme Caution Prevails—Prices Vary and Big Transaction Brings Lower Figures

The packer hide market was in an unsettled condition all of last week. Extraordinary caution is a feature. There was a determined effort to hold light native cows at 9½¢, and branded cows at 8¢, at the same time. Sellers hoped to book sizeable orders. Such a stand as regards prices was rewarded by one lot of October light native cows secured at 10¢, together with a number of smaller transactions, but when a large New York State shoe manufacturer and tanner broke in upon the market with an offer of 7½¢ for 50,000 branded cows it was subsequently accepted.

It is evident that both sellers and buyers of hides are pessimistic. The former seemed determined to check the downward trend, therefore called a halt on further dealings in branded cows at 7½¢.

Tanners say that such a course might be sustained were anything like a normal output coming through the tanneries, but such not being the case, and the demand for leather not equal to present production, even noticeable bargains fail to stimulate buying though their equal quality may not be available for six months or more.

Even with this backward trading, stocks of packer hides are not unusually large. Light native and branded cows are the only selection showing marked accumulation, but true as this may be two of the larger packers are holding light "natives" at 10¢ and branded cows at 7½¢.

Frigo hides accumulated during the late stagnant conditions occasioned by the enforcement of the minimum price law in South America, but as that law has been repealed, all departments have resumed their functions. Steers and cows are particularly plentiful. Reliable quotations are not available.

To sum up the hide situation in a general way, buyers feel that it would benefit all if an established packer market could be arrived at. As it is now, quality in hides is deteriorating, and will so continue until spring; therefore, late September and October pull-offs may firm up in price as they disappear among the dealers.

Chicago city callskins, carload lots, sold last week at 17¢; 6000 November packer calf brought 17½¢ (18¢ asked); November packer northern kips are selling at 15¢, 18¢, and 10½¢. Prices are firm.

Sales of packer hides for the week ended Nov. 17 were large, considering conditions. Chief among these are:

Year	Nov	Dec
1000 Nov-Cole steers	100	120
2000 Nov-Cole steers	11	17½
1500 Nov-Cole steers	10	16½
1000 Nov-Cole steers	8	14
1000 Nov-Cole steers	10	16
5000 Nov light native cows	8½	16
2500 Nov-Cole heavy nat. cows	12	17½
2000 Aug-Dec native bulls	9½	14
2000 Oct-Nov-Dec native bulls	9	13½
4000 Oct-Nov branded cows	7½	14
1000 Oct-Nov branded cows	7½	14

GREAT NORTHERN ORE DIVIDEND. ST. PAUL, Nov. 20.—It is probable the trustees of the Great Northern Ore will announce soon a dividend usually payable in December. From the present indication it will be 2 per cent or 2½ per cent. There is understood to be some difference of opinion among trustees as to which rate should be paid.

AMERICAN WOOLEN SELLS NOTES. William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, announces the sale to a syndicate composed of Brown Bros. and Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston of an issue of \$5,000,000 10-year 6½ per cent notes of the Webster Mills. It is understood the issue will be brought out soon.

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RUHR SETTLEMENT WOULD MEAN BIG WHEAT PURCHASES

Rhine Provinces Import 23,000,000 Bushels Wheat in 1923—Could Exist on Home Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Settlement of the Ruhr problem should be followed by a great increase in purchasing power of the population in that section, and their imports of wheat and flour should gain proportionately, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture from its representative in Berlin.

The report said that the Rhine provinces imported more than 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, or 65,000 bushels more than their food requirements, in 1923; the surplus being reshipped to other parts of Germany, the report said, adding:

Imports Low in 1920. "In 1920, the latest year for which statistics are available, these provinces imported only 8,400,000 bushels and brought in 4,000,000 bushels from other parts of Germany to make up a food supply which was only 75 per cent of the 1913 consumption."

In Baden and Württemberg the situation was similar, except that these states in 1920 were still importing more than they retained for consumption, although their imports were greatly reduced.

"Even if transportation conditions should improve so that grain could be shipped from the eastern surplus areas, this grain would be chiefly rye, which is not used in the western provinces to the same extent as in other parts of Germany. The Rhine country prefers wheat bread and it always has imported its wheat. With the partial resumption of business in the Ruhr during the last few weeks, dealers in Hamburg report that a good flour business already has sprung up in this section. A part of this flour has been furnished from Hamburg, but more has come from Rotterdam."

Low Per Capita Consumption. "Germany, if necessary, can get along during the coming year on her domestic supplies of wheat and rye. The grain crop of 1923 without imports will allow a per capita consumption of 1.5 bushels of wheat; 4.1 bushels of rye and 10 bushels of spelt, as compared with a per capita disappearance in 1922 of 1.7 bushels of wheat; 3.6 bushels of rye and 4.5 bushels of spelt, and in 1921, 2.7, 4.0, and 10 bushels for the same grains, respectively. This, however, represents a very low per capita consumption for Germany, according to pre-war standards, since the year 1909 to 1913 the average per capita disappearance was wheat, 3.3 bushels; rye, 5.6 bushels, and spelt, 3.3 bushels."

"While Germany may have enough grain for the minimum needs of her people, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distribute this grain so as to avoid imports. The high railway freight rates and the demoralization of the currency make it very difficult to concentrate the grain from the surplus sections in the eastern part of the country and ship it to western markets."

"If some way can be found to finance grain imports, the Rhine provinces, with Baden and Württemberg will, as usual, turn to foreign countries for their breadstuffs. Of the grain imported into Germany in recent years, approximately 70 per cent was brought up the Rhine from Dutch ports, and the other 30 per cent was received by way of the German Baltic ports."

SHELL UNION OIL'S QUARTER'S PROFITS

The Shell Union Oil concern, including subsidiaries, reports a net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, of \$3,398,551, after expenses, depreciation, depletion, and other items, but before federal taxes. After preferred stock dividends the balance is equal to 45 cents a share on 8,000,000 shares, no par common. The nine months net profit was \$14,701,400, or \$1.72 on the common stock after preferred stock dividends.

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CHESTNUT AT THIRTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

AMERICAN WOOLEN SELLS NOTES. William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, announces the sale to a syndicate composed of Brown Bros. and Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston of an issue of \$5,000,000 10-year 6½ per cent notes of the Webster Mills. It is understood the issue will be brought out soon.

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BALDWIN RETURN SENTIMENT HELPS THE LONDON LIST

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Markets on the stock exchange here today continued quiet, but sentiment was more cheerful, due to the improvement in the sterling exchange rate on New York and to an increasing belief that the Baldwin Government in England will be returned at the December election.

There was a good demand for gilt-edge securities from recent sellers. Other investment issues were sympathetically strong. French loans were inclined to work lower. Kaffirs hardened. The diamond issues made good rallies.

Industrialists paused after an early rally. Rio Tinto was 3¼; Hudson's Bay 5¼. Oils were strong. Royal Dutch was 33¼; Shell Transport 3¼; Mexican Eagle 1 7-32.

BUSINESS NOW IS MORE STABILIZED

Secretary Hoover Says Conditions Are Highly Satisfactory

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Persistent predictions of a "slump" in industry, which have been made at regular intervals during the last year by business pessimists, have, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, had the paradoxical effect of stabilizing business conditions and maintaining a desirable business equilibrium.

These pessimistic forecasts have made buyers cautious, and goods have been bought from day to day, rather than piling in future orders. Conditions in industry, as Mr. Hoover sees them, are "highly satisfactory." It was stated at the Commerce Department today with practically no unemployment and a "high rate of productivity in all the important industries."

The fact that the Federal Reserve Board has decided against any revision of exchange rates is taken to indicate a satisfactory condition in business, with no need for the stimulus of lower money rates.

The textile industry is rapidly recovering from the depression of the past months. It was indicated by Secretary Hoover. Although certain large industries have reduced the number of their workers, this labor has been quickly absorbed into other industries, with no resulting unemployment.

It was again emphasized by Commerce Department officials that the Government has no plan to make a loan to Germany. Reports of a breakdown of distribution facilities in Germany have been received by the department and a more complete survey of conditions will be made in December, it was stated.

WHEAT ADVANCES ON LIVERPOOL'S STRENGTH TODAY

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Because largely of unexpected strength in Liverpool quotations, the wheat market here tended upward today in the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from 1¼¢ to 1½¢ higher, December 1.02½¢ to 1.02½¢, and May 1.08½¢ to 1.08½¢, was followed by slight further gains. After opening 1¼¢ to 1½¢, December 1.02½¢ to 1.02½¢, the corn market reacted a little and then hardened again. October 4½¢ to 4½¢, and later held near to the initial figures.

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INDIA TO EXHIBIT AT WEMBLEY SHOW

Endeavor of Native Politicians to Boycott the Exhibition Fails at All Points

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the politicians—in resentment at the Kenya decision—to induce an Indian boycott of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, it seems certain that India will be worthily represented. A preliminary exhibition is being held in Calcutta in December at which Bengal products will be shown prior to being shipped home.

A very confident report regarding Indian representation generally has been made in Calcutta by Dewan Bahadur Vijaybhavachari, commissioner for the Indian section. The prices of the native states are vying with the British provinces, and in some respects have outdone them. Kashmir, Baroda, Patiala, Bikaner, Travancore, and other states are collecting a magnificent array of exhibits, breathing the atmosphere of India.

Of the British provinces, Madras at present is perhaps foremost in the zeal and industry displayed. The coconut and coir will be prominently shown, while this Province is sending typical Indian entertainers. In Bengal the major industries of jute, tea, rice, shellac, and so forth, will be naturally featured in strength, but a specialty will also be made of the charming cottage industries of this Province. Silks, muslins, embroidery, metal work, conch shells and jewelry, testifying to the delicate skill of the worker in rural towns, will make a strong appeal. The Port Trust will exhibit a model of the new docks, and the Improvement Trust will show how improvements are carried out in an Eastern city.

The Punjab will exhibit its wheat, and Bombay its cotton. From the latter province there are being sent striking models of the huge improvements and reclamations works being carried out in that city, while another model of a Hindu's drawing room painted, decorated and furnished in typically Indian style. All provinces are exhibiting their respective wealth. Even the northwest frontier province, at the gateway of India, is exhibiting a model of fortifications, showing how the turbulent raider is kept in check.

UTILITY CONCERN'S INCOME INCREASES

Lehigh Power Securities Company's combined income account for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 follows:

	1922	1923
Subsidy gross.....	\$15,599,168	\$15,369,731
Net after chgs & dep.....	3,834,151	3,321,386
Net after chgs & dep.....	3,834,151	3,321,386
Net after chgs & dep.....	3,834,151	3,321,386

The balance after charges is equal to \$5.35 a share on approximately \$10,000 no-par shares outstanding.

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MONGOL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY REALLY A BIG SYSTEM OF CONTROL

Monopoly Secured of Almost All Lines of Export, and All Such Trade Is Now Being Concentrated in Kalgan

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Whatever may be the political intentions of China and Russia regarding Mongolia, the Mongols themselves appear to be paying little heed to their political future. Travelers report that the trend of development, especially among the more nomadic people in Outer Mongolia, is distinctly veering from political to economic.

The faction controlling the Government has inaugurated an organization called the Mongolian National Central Co-operative Society, which, formed ostensibly on communal lines, aims at nothing less than monopolizing the exports from that huge area, the resources of which are estimated to be unlimited. Last summer the society succeeded in securing the monopoly for one big line of export, and by the end of September, a foreign business man reported, the monopoly covered almost every article of export.

The borders are closed through pressure by the society on the Government, and measures have been enacted concentrating the whole export trade on one entrepot, Kalgan. Through this city the society will pass Mongolia's exports to the foreign and Chinese firms engaged in the business.

STOCKS RISE ON
BETTER FOREIGN
POLITICAL NEWS

Demand for Equipments Features
the Trading on New York
Exchange

Stock prices continued their move to higher ground at the opening of today's New York market in further reflection of the gain for the better in the foreign political news.

Baldwin again led the advance, opening a point higher, at 12 1/2, a new high level on the movement. Utah Copper moved up 1/4 on reports of improved trade positions.

The demand for stocks embraced the entire list with the equipments giving the best demonstration of group strength. Rails continued to lag somewhat behind the industrial, although "Big Four" advanced 3/4 points, gains of 1 to 2 points were registered by more than a score of stocks, including Maxwell Motors, A. Woolworth, Fisher Body, Lima Locomotive, and others.

Chemical, Cuba Cane Sugar, American Car & Foundation Company, American Exchange opened irregular, but mainly higher.

Profit-taking sales halted the upward movement in the pivot stocks at the end of the first hour, Baldwin dropping 1/4 point from its early high, and some of the others yielding a point or so.

American Woolen was particularly heavy, falling nearly 2 points below yesterday's final quotations. Expanded buying developed, however, in other sections of the list, notably in the minor steels, coppers, and sugars. Dividend-paying rails also showed some good gains.

Oil Steel preferred, Superior Steel, American Beet Sugar, and American Woolen, and Market Street Railway preferred were among the issues to advance 2 points or more before noon.

Call money opened at 6 per cent.

Several of the active issues showed increased heaviness when Maxwell Motors "A" took a drop to 5 1/4, after selling at 5 1/2 in the forenoon. Capital Leather common and preferred advanced to the year's lowest. Meantime independent steels, sugars, and Davison Chemical showed increased strength. American Beet Sugar rose 6 points and Davison Chemical 3 1/2.

Foreign Bonds Active

Early trading in today's bond market pointed to an increase in the volume of transactions, while prices generally were firm or higher.

Foreign government issues again were quite active at moderately higher prices, some of the French municipals advancing nearly a point. The outstanding change in the French group was a jump of four points by Caisse de Pensions de la Marine, which was stamped, moved up 2 1/2.

Senatorial Line securities were active, the adjustment of new issues for each establishing new highs for the year on fractional advances. United States Government bonds edged slightly.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (Special).—Assistant Attorney General William W. Hoppin, in a decision rendered today, held that the United States Customs Service has the right to require importers to furnish a bond in the case of goods imported under a temporary license, when the goods are to be used in the manufacture of other goods.

The decision was rendered in the case of the United States Customs Service vs. the United States Customs Service, which was brought before the court by the United States Customs Service.

The court held that the United States Customs Service has the right to require importers to furnish a bond in the case of goods imported under a temporary license, when the goods are to be used in the manufacture of other goods.

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CANADIAN CUSTOMS
DUTIES HIGHER BUT
INCOME TAX LOWER

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—For the seven months ended Oct. 31 Dominion finances showed an increase of customs duties of \$2,000,000 over last year and in special taxation, including stamp tax, and sales tax, of over \$1,000,000. On the other hand, the income tax is down \$2,160,000 from last year, the total for the seven months being \$47,681,200, compared with \$50,843,699 last year.

The business picture, not now in force, fell from \$7,785,000 last year to \$7,780,000 this year, and during October from \$1,069,000 to \$1,018,000.

Total revenue was \$247,349,945, as compared with \$248,349,945 last year. Expenditures on ordinary account were \$154,749,558, compared with \$156,820,717 last year. The balance of the total expenditures, interest on public debt amounted to \$68,838,121, or 41.5 per cent.

COPPER METAL
IS LESS FIRM

A lull has settled over the copper market, and there is cutting of prices by both large and small sellers. Large orders, however, are being held back, with the market quoting 10 cents to 1 1/4 cents, alongside of a number of buyers for nearby and 80 to 90 days' requirements.

Speculative lenders switched to the "long" side, pending developments in the European situation. Appreciation of continued overproduction is also a basis of the irregular and unsettled conditions.

CHICAGO BOARD

WHEAT	Low	High	Open
Dec. 1923	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
May 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jun. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jul. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sep. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec. 1924	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
May 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jun. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jul. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sep. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec. 1925	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan. 1926	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Adv. 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Adv. 2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Adv. 3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Adv. 4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Adv. 5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Adv. 6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
Adv. 7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
Adv. 8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
Adv. 9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Adv. 10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Adv. 11000	11000	11000	11000	11000
Adv. 12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Adv. 13000	13000	13000	13000	13000
Adv. 14000	14000	14000	14000	14000
Adv. 15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
Adv. 16000	16000	16000	16000	16000
Adv. 17000	17000	17000	17000	17000
Adv. 18000	18000	18000	18000	18000
Adv. 19000	19000	19000	19000	19000
Adv. 20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
Adv. 21000	21000	21000	21000	21000
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Adv. 28000	28000	28000	28000	28000
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Adv. 30000	30000	30000	30000	30000
Adv. 31000	31000	31000	31000	31000
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Adv. 38000	38000	38000	38000	38000
Adv. 39000	39000	39000	39000	39000
Adv. 40000	40000	40000	40000	40000
Adv. 41000	41000	41000	41000	41000
Adv. 42000	42000	42000	42000	42000
Adv. 43000	43000	43000	43000	43000
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Adv. 52000	52000	52000	52000	52000
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Adv. 59000	59000	59000	59000	59000
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Adv. 61000	61000	61000	61000	61000
Adv. 62000	62000	62000	62000	62000
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Adv. 69000	69000	69000	69000	69000
Adv. 70000	70000	70000	70000	70000
Adv. 71000	71000	71000	71000	71000
Adv. 72000	72000	72000	72000	72000
Adv. 73000	73000	73000	73000	73000
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Adv. 81000	81000	81000	81000	81000
Adv. 82000	82000	82000	82000	82000
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Adv. 92000	92000	92000	92000	92000
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Adv. 100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

NEW YORK CUB

Adv. 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
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Adv. 50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Adv. 51000	51000	51000	51000	51000
Adv. 52000	52000	52000	52000	52000
Adv. 53000	53000	53000	53000	53000
Adv. 54000	54000	54000	54000	54000
Adv. 55000	55000	55000	55000	55000
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BETWEEN-SEASON CONDITIONS MARK SHOE INDUSTRY

Most Factories Under Curtailed
Schedules—Keen Competition
for Spring in Sight

The footwear industry in the United States is passing a between-season period, therefore activity is on the wane and must not be mistaken for the needs of a new year begin to materialize. Consequently, shoe factories are being operated under a curtailed output, although there are a few exceptions to this rule.

Although it is somewhat early for buyers to negotiate for future business, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago manufacturers are exploiting with relentless energy the few weeks of the creation of new styles, besides providing concessions on popular staples.

It is evident that the coming spring business will open up with the keenest competition manufacturers ever faced, complicated by just enough variation in prices in lines of the same character and quality to confuse buyers when the time comes for decided action.

Moreover, manufacturers are equally perplexed over conditions in the leather market which, although dull and weak for the time being, is sure to respond to the first indication of an advance.

Coupled with that is the all but continuous tumult caused by labor factions.

Men's shoes will continue about the same styles as are now in vogue. Neither will ladies' footwear have anything particularly new. Oxfords, straps, and plain pumps have an assured demand for the next six months.

Ladies' eight and nine-inch boots are seen in the higher price grades, limited, of course, but how far they may penetrate the major trading, is a question.

Sole and Upper Leather
Oak sole leather is active in a small way, but bids for sizeable lots are too low for tanners to consider. Late sales show these prices: Tannery run of oak steer backs, 42¢@44¢; cow backs, 39¢@41¢; finders' clear backs, 40¢@42¢.

The Chicago market is dull. Buyers' plants are about to curtail for awhile. Sales of heavy steer backs were looked up to 47¢. The maximum for choice backs is 38¢. An order for prime finders' backs brought 70¢.

Union sole is inactive. Prices are steady at previously reduced rates. Heavy native steers bring 43¢; middle weights, 40¢@42¢; cow backs, first choice, 39¢@41¢; country hide backs, 37¢@39¢. The Chicago market is heavy. Prices after little from the above figures.

Union offal in the Boston market has surpluses of trading. Carload lots occasionally show a decline in price. A few firms. Heavy prime bellies sold at 22¢, with the medium weights moving at 17¢. Choice shoulders brought 25¢, and 2¢@2¢ heads. Oak bellies sell slowly. Prices are easy. In last week's sales, bellies moved at 17¢@20¢, but heavy steer and cow bellies brought 20¢@22¢. Clear double, shoulders are 22¢@24¢. Single shoulders, 20¢@22¢; heads, 17¢@19¢.

Upper Leather Slargish
Boston tanners report some call for pump calfskins in colors, mostly, but sales of medium or lightweight are small and slow. Prices are fairly firm at last week's asking. In last week's strength of the raw stock compels caution. Top grades of men's weights, in colors, brought 40¢@42¢. A lot of seconds sold at 35¢@37¢. Choice grades range in price from 38¢@40¢.

Novelty tannages are slow of sale for awhile as factories using such stock will not start cutting for several weeks yet. Choice selections of colors, 35¢@37¢. Prime medium grades are from 30¢@32¢; lower selections, 25¢@27¢.

Side upper leather tanners report business trailing behind past records, with little expectations of ordinary activity until next season's cutting begins. Prices are the same as a trend toward further weakness. Choice chrome colored sides are held at 36¢@38¢. A fair grade is offered from 34¢@36¢. Boarded sides are selling at 24¢@26¢. Colored buckram sides are selling from 25¢@30¢. Elk sides are selling from 35¢@40¢; medium and light weights, 28¢@32¢; a good lower grade pump weights, 25¢@28¢; with cheaper lots obtainable from 15¢@20¢.

The weakness in the side upper leather market is mainly attributable to lack of demand, therefore, few buyers to show interest in sizable lots, prices might harden.

Patent and Other Leathers
Much inquiry and considerable new business is indicative of the strong position patent leather has as a leading mode during the season about to open. Prices are no more than a firm, however. There are certain factors which serve to keep the market steady even though the domestic demand becomes active. Selected sides are selling at 40¢@42¢. Top grades of chrome patent kids rule strong at 42¢@45¢, with a No. 2 grade listed at 30¢@32¢. First grades of black patent sides are moving at 40¢@42¢. Choice sides are selling at 22¢@24¢, but cheaper lots are offered from 12¢@15¢.

Philadelphia tanners report the demand active. Bookings for future shipment are gaining. Foreign trade is understood though often good.

Gilded kid tanners are still trailing in the demand for lightweight upper leathers, and are slow of pushing. It seems to bring results. Under such conditions price concessions might be expected, but, on the contrary, quotations on the medium to top grades are firm. Clean-up offers have been accepted on accumulated lots of cheaper grades, but, as a whole, the kid market is fairly strong. Colors lead. No. 1 selections bring 30¢@32¢. Choice sides are 42¢@45¢; spread clear sides, 25¢@28¢, with cheaper lots moving at 12¢@20¢.

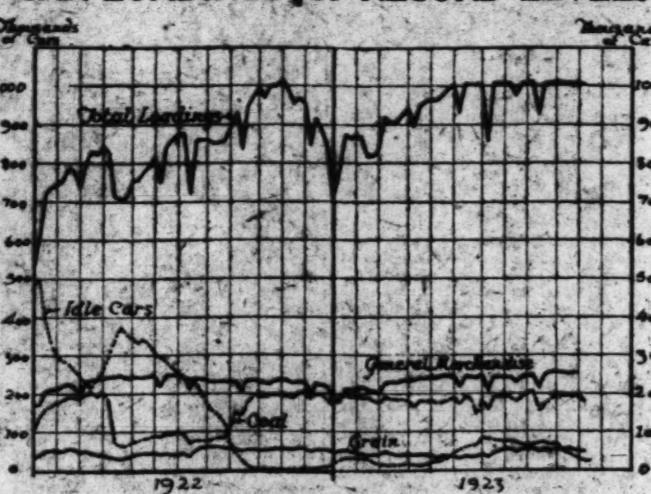
Cabretta stock is slow of sale, the best selections quoted 35¢@45¢; medium 25¢@35¢, with a few cheap assortments listed at 15¢@20¢.

There is some foreign demand for both gilded kid and cabretta, with prospects of an increase as the cutting season advances.

RAILROADS SOON IN NEW PLANT
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works will begin about Jan. 1 to move the tender ship from Philadelphia to Eddystone, Pa., where a new one is being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000. Tenders have increased in size with locomotives, and have outgrown the facilities at the old plant. The new company will probably set a record in the time it takes to build a tender. The cost of this year's earnings to cover cost of the removal of the tender ship from Philadelphia to Eddystone next year will depend on business conditions.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
LONDON, Nov. 20.—An estimated deficit of 200,000,000 florins for 1922 in the Netherlands East Indies has been reduced to 150,000,000 florins. Economies in expenditure saved 50,000,000 florins, and increased revenue was 50,000,000 florins. For 1923 a deficit of 150,000,000 florins is expected, or about 5,000,000 below original estimates.

CAR LOADINGS AT RECORD LEVELS



Although the most striking feature of railroad operations during the current year is the maintenance of car loadings at record high levels, since early summer, it is also significant that at all times the roads have had a reserve of cars. Last year when loadings were at the peak there were virtually no idle cars, but by buying and repairing of equipment since then has resulted in an ample supply.

The chart shows that although grain loadings have fallen below those of the previous year, coal traffic has made large gains, due principally to the great volume of General merchandise traffic has also run ahead of last year, reflecting greater business activity.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Issue	Quoted by The First National Corporation, Boston	Ask	Yield
Argentine Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Argentine Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Argentine Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Argentine Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Belgian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Belgian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Belgian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Belgian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Chilean Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Chilean Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Chilean Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Chilean Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Colombian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Colombian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Colombian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Colombian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Czechoslovakian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Czechoslovakian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Czechoslovakian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Czechoslovakian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Danish Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Danish Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Danish Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Danish Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
French Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
French Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
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French Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
German Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
German Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
German Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
German Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Italian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Italian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Italian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Italian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Japanese Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Japanese Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Japanese Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Japanese Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Norwegian Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Norwegian Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Norwegian Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Norwegian Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swedish Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swedish Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swedish Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swedish Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swiss Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swiss Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swiss Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Swiss Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Uruguayan Govt. Loan 1920	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Uruguayan Govt. Loan 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Uruguayan Govt. Loan 1922	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00
Uruguayan Govt. Loan 1923	105 1/2	106 1/2	6.00

Series 347 and 358 drawn for payment at 100% Nov. 1, 1923.
Figured to call date.

BALTIMORE & OHIO ANNUAL MEETING

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad N. D. Baker and J. F. Stevens were elected directors to take place of E. H. Gifford and E. H. Williams of New York.

Daniel Willard, president, said: "During the first 10 months of the present year (October partly estimated) the operating expenses and charges amounted to \$17,680,000 or 75 per cent, leaving a net revenue from operations for the period of \$5,740,000. The net revenue for the year is estimated at \$5,740,000. The net surplus for the period, after payment of taxes, rentals and interest, was \$2,100,000—a sum sufficient to pay a 10 per cent dividend for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, and to leave a balance of \$1,040,000, with a balance remaining of \$1,040,000.

"It was with this situation in mind that board of directors at the September meeting decided to resume dividends upon the common stock, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the first payment of 14¢ per share to be paid on Dec. 15, 1923, and the second payment of 14¢ per share to be paid on Jan. 1, 1924. It is, of course, not possible to forecast at this time what earnings of the remaining months will be, it is reasonable to expect that the company will realize a net surplus, after payment of charges and preferred dividends for the year, in an amount equal to about 14 per cent upon the common stock outstanding."

DIVIDENDS
General Baking Company declared a quarterly dividend for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, of 1¢ per share. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ per share is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

W. J. McCahan Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly 1¢ per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Lord & Taylor declared 16 per cent in back dividends on the second preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15. This pays the second preferred back dividends to Nov. 1, 1923.

Laclede Gas declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ per cent on the common and the semiannual dividend of 2¢ per share, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

The directors of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Northern Pacific declared a quarterly dividend of 4¢ per share on both the common and preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Tid Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Elk Horn Coal Corporation declared dividend action on the preferred stock for the third time this year.

Union Mills Incorporated declared a dividend of 1¢ per share on the preferred and 1¢ per share on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Hudson Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7¢ per share, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 20.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2¢ per share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Nov. 28.

International Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ per share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Nov. 28.

INDIA'S COTTON CROP
BOMBAY, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondent).—The all-India cotton forecast relating to sowings to Oct. 1, shows that the area amounts to 15,881,000 acres, an increase of 2 per cent over last year. The present condition of the crop on the whole is reported to be fair.

MCCROY STORES NET
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The McCroy Stores Corporation's net profit for 10 months ended Oct. 31, last, was \$1,012,426. For the year 1922 it is expected the profit will approximate \$1,700,000, as compared with \$1,182,070 in 1922.

GRAIN FLEETS OF RECORD SIZE TO BE PROVIDED FOR

Late-Season Movement on Great
Lakes in Full Swing and
Receipts Jump

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20 (Special).—Arrangements are being made to handle grain fleets of record proportions here and at Erie, Pa. The late-season movement of the northwestern and Canadian grain crops now is in full swing, receipts here having jumped to nearly 10,000,000 bushels a week.

On Nov. 18 the Buffalo elevators held nearly 15,000,000 bushels of grain, or more than two-thirds of their capacity. It is expected the limit of capacity will be reached early in December, after which time cargoes arriving from the head of the Great Lakes may be delayed, or placed in winter storage.

An unusual movement of this season is that of corn. New corn is being brought here by lake steamers. It is seldom that the new crop is harvested in the northwest in time to permit movement before the winter storage closes. An unusually mild fall is responsible for this year's movement.

The receipts of western corn are especially gratifying to users of this grain because of the mid-October western states is damp and has to be dried before it can be used. The northwestern corn is dry and is being used on receipt. Dry grain is in demand and is bringing attractive prices.

Another unusual development of the navigation season of 1923 is the entry into lake trade of a number of ocean steamships owned by European companies. At the end of the lake season these steamships will pass down the St. Lawrence River and take grain cargoes direct to Europe.

WELSH COAL IS MOVING TO BOSTON

Five Large Cargoes on Way—
Demand by Householders Light

Despite a relatively small call for anthracite, considering that this is the season when considerably more business should be transacted, a substantial tonnage of Welsh anthracite coal is now afloat, en route to Boston.

The first cargo of what is said to be the heaviest movement of Welsh coal to Boston for some time is expected to arrive today on the steamer River Wyke from Swansea, Wales. This vessel has about 5000 tons. Four other cargoes are expected shortly, all from Cardiff. They are: Steamers Clifton Hall, due Dec. 1; Joseph Magne, due Dec. 1; David, due Dec. 7; and Hollingdale, due Dec. 13. Cargoes on these vessels average close to 5000 tons each.

Retailers of anthracite coal in most sections of New England are understood to be well caught up with orders and are making only a few orders for distribution plants, for use when seasonal conditions interfere with receipts by rail and water.

Demand at retail is unusually light for this time of year and the spot market for hard coal, at wholesale, is decidedly quiet. Sales have been made at wholesale within the last few days at \$1.15 for egg and 212 for stove and nut sizes, gross ton, at the mines. Pan coal, offered at \$7.25 gross ton, mines, fails to attract attention.

Industrial establishments, including mills and railroads, have been particularly adverse to placing new orders for bituminous coal of late, though prices, at the moment, are somewhat stronger than a week or two ago. Sales of bituminous has not been available under \$4.75 per gross ton, f. o. b. Hampton Roads, for some days, and most factors are holding out for higher prices.

Prices asked for foreign coal at the various New England clearing ports range from \$5.50 to \$7.75. In connection with the dullness prevailing in the anthracite market, the increased use of household High-Grade attachments for furnaces, and of special equipment for using the "steam sizes" of anthracite, has caused much concern in the coal trade. From appearances, it would seem that the public is tired of paying present asking prices for their fuel supplies, and is turning to substitutes. It is understood that meetings are to be held by both wholesalers and retailers, to the end that some method be found to combat the increasing use of oil for household fuel.

STANDARD OIL CO.'S DIVIDEND TOTAL IN 1923 BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Payments of cash dividends by the Standard Oil Company reached the record total of \$124,847,312, as compared with its previous high amount of \$120,039,565 in 1922, according to figures compiled by Jenkins Gwynne & Co., specialists in Standard Oil securities. This amount probably will be increased by other dividends yet to be voted by the stockholders. The increased payments were made in the face of curtailed dividends by these companies of this group.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RALLIES FURTHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Foreign exchange again rallied sharply at the opening of today's foreign exchange market.

Demand sterling, which jumped 10 cents yesterday, once again touched \$4.86, more than 3 cents above yesterday's final quotation.

Most of the continental exchanges are up, with the London gold market displaying particular strength at \$7.70 cents, a gain of 15 points over yesterday. French francs improved 6 1/2 points to 5.39 cents.

Trade said today's market again was again highly excited.

New York Bank Stocks

Bank	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid
America	215	214	Garfield Nat	270
Am. Exch.	284	283	Gotham	137
Bank of Am.	160	159	Manhattan	137
Bank of N.Y.	160	159	Mech. & C.	137
Chem. & Com.	160	159	Morgan	137
Citibank	160	159	Nat. City	137
Com. Exch.	160	159	Nat. Ind.	137
Continental	160	159	Nat. Sav.	137
First Nat.	160	159	Nat. Tr.	137
Fourth Nat.	160	159	Union Nat.	137
Fourth St.	160	159	Wash. Nat.	137
First Nat.	160	159	Wash. Nat.	137

How to get \$1,806 interest from a \$1,000 bond

One thousand dollars invested in a fifteen-year Miller First Mortgage Bond, paying 7%, will bring you a total of \$1,806 in interest—\$35 in cash every six months, to be used as you please.

If, instead of spending the interest money, you use it to buy additional Miller 7% Bonds, thereby compounding your money, you will receive in a lump sum in the fifteenth year a total of \$1,806 interest. Your original \$1,000 will thus have amounted to \$2,806.

The \$1,806 earned in 15 years at 7% compounded interest represents an average of more than 12% per year on your \$1,000 investment.

These remarkable returns are made possible to the investor because most of our issues are secured by income-earning structures in Southern cities, where 7% is the prevailing rate. Miller Bonds secured by New York City property, and precisely similar to our Southern issues, pay 6 1/2%. To anyone who

would like further information about these securities which have never caused a loss to any investor, we will gladly present a booklet of facts about Miller Bonds. Call, write or telephone for "Creating Good Investments."

"This method of investing is based on the plan of adding to your 'odd amounts' of interest, as received, sufficient money to buy an additional \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 Miller 7% Bond. These extra sums, which are not included in the figures shown below, actually increase the amount you get back at the end of 15 years. The way your original \$1,000 grows is shown by the following table:

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1	\$1,071	6	\$1,511
2	1,147	7	1,618
3	1,229	8	1,734
4	1,316	10	1,989
5	1,410	15	2,806

To get all your money back at the same time, you would reinvest your interest in bonds maturing in the fifteenth year.

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY

940 Carbine and Carbon Building
Philadelphia St. Louis Pittsburgh
30 East 42nd Street, New York
Atlanta Buffalo Memphis Knoxville

OCTOBER SPINNING ACTIVITY HIGHER

Shows Almost a Billion More
Spindle Hours Increase Over
September

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Increased activity in the cotton spinning industry was shown in the October report of the Census Bureau issued today, which showed almost 1,000,000 more spindle hours than in September and the largest number of spindle hours since June.

Active spindle hours for October totaled 3,831,886,212, or an average of 223 hours per spindle in place, compared with 3,742,060,985 or 200 per spindle in place in September of this year, an increase of 89,825,227 or 23 per spindle in place in October last year.

Spinning spindles in place Oct. 31 totaled 37,550,250, of which 34,878,662 were active at some time during the month, compared with 37,491,706 in place Sept. 30, this year, and 33,

SECTIONAL PLAY TO START U. S. OPEN

Success of Plan Adopted by Professionals in Their Tourney Leads to This Decision

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The success of the Professional Golfers Association last summer with its sectional qualifying rounds, preceding its national championship, induced it yesterday to decide to divide the qualifying round for the national open championship into two sections.

Increasingly larger entry lists in the national open became so cumbersome that it recommended a divided qualifying round last year to the United States Golf Association, which in turn asked the P. G. A. to experiment with its own tournament, and then gave it permission to inaugurate the plan in the national open in 1934. The P. G. A. decided yesterday to act on the permission.

It was understood the Wednesday and Thursday preceding the opening of the tournament proper would be sectional qualifying rounds, and the Friday round and that the section would play in the east, probably at some New York club, and the other in the west, probably at some Chicago course.

The 29 lowest scorers in each of the fourteenth place in each branch of the qualifying round will be admitted to the tournament. Qualifying play will

The P. G. A. announced its tournament would be held Sept. 14 to 26 at French Lick, Harrison County, Ind., Indiana, preceded by sectional qualifying rounds at sites to be determined later.

Officers for the ensuing year elected yesterday's session were: George Sargent, Columbus, O., president; Jack Mackie, New York, and Stewart Gardner, Chicago, vice-presidents; Ernest W. New York, secretary and treasurer.

**TILDEN TO DEFEND
TITLE AT BUFFALO**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20 (Special).—Fifteen ranking stars of the tennis firmament will compete in the second annual invitation tournament of the Buffalo Tennis and Squash Club, to be held Feb. 10, 11 and 12. In addition many other players of prominence are

W. T. Tilden 2d has informed the tournament committee that he will defend his title, will play the tournament after a five-set match with Vincent Richards, who will play at the next matches here.

June 4—University of Maine at Orono. state series; 6—New Hampshire State College.

UNION ELECTS STANLEY
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—C. L. Stanley of Albany last night was elected captain of the Union College varsity football team for 1924.

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In the Heart of the Rockies

FOURTH PAPER

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

A LITTLE past midday on the second day of our journey we reach hospitable Bear Lake Lodge, where we greatly enjoy the warm comfort of this historic mountain camp. What an inspiring setting! It fronts the pale green waters of the lake, backed by giant mountains, Thatchtop, Hallett's peak, and Flat-top, all rising sheer and bleak far above timber line. Entranced with the wildness of the scene we linger, watching the play of light and shade on the granite walls.

Presently a storm breaks and the brown sides of the mountains are streaked with white. The snow eddies and whirls about the heights for a few moments, quite shutting them from our view. But the triumph of the storm-king is brief, and the cloud passes, the sun bursts out, and in half an hour the last vestige of snow has disappeared. And this on the eleventh of August! How close the summer and winter stand on these alpine heights! While summer seems to be in the ascendency, winter is just around the corner, ready upon the slightest provocation to dispute its title! A change of a few degrees in temperature and the thunder storm is transformed into a snowfall, an unmistakable omen of the approach of the long winter.

Adventure on New Trails

After an hour's rest we take to the trail again, for a half score of rugged miles still remain to be traversed. We set out by the Mill Creek trail, and travel up and down through a fine forest of spruce and pine, passing Bierstadt Lake, a half mile distant on our right. The temptation is strong to detour in order to stand on the shore of this Swiss-like lake, but we finally decide to resist the call, strong though it is, for miles are ahead and in part, at least, over unknown trails. Without a guide there is always an element of uncertainty in these mountain excursions, particularly as to distance; but desirable as a worthy guide is, his presence inevitably takes away something of the feeling of adventure, and I almost invariably prefer to travel unattended. Of course one travels unnecessary miles, makes trial of diverging trails, and indulges in much speculation as to directions, contour of the country, courses of the streams, etc., but, after all, are not these uncertainties the spice in the adventure?

A mile below the Bierstadt Lake trail we come to diverging trails making five corners in the midst of a heavy growth of timber, with no signpost to tell us which way to take. The young man who gave us directions at Bear Lake Lodge apparently quite forgot this traveler's puzzle; or perhaps he was sure that instinct would guide us aright. These mountaineers expect much of the tenderfoot from the east!

The Rangers' Cabin

After due deliberation we set boldly forth on what we assume to be the right trail and our judgment is justified. For the first time as we enter the rangers' cabin, where the guardians of this forest preserve make their home. It is a cozy cabin, with a nearby stable for the horses. Wild flowers bloom in profusion all about, and gray squirrels make free with the whole place. The rangers are out on the trail keeping watch and ward over these vast acres, putting out fire-repairing trails, and erecting sign posts to add to the comfort and convenience of the visitor. As we seek momentary shelter from another shower under a lodgepole pine, a group of boys pass, leading their ponies. They tell us they are from Grand Lake across the divide, where they have been camping, and are now returning to headquarters at the M. C. A. camp in the valley below. Their sturdy appearance and sure stride convince one that they are learning in Nature's testing places lessons of endurance and self-reliance which will stand them in good stead during the years to come.

The trail from the rangers' cabin leads over a pine-clad height, up and

coniferous forests whenever we stop for a rest. With silent wing he flits up like a shadow, making careful examination of us from a convenient perch, and if food be displayed, coming near enough to deserve the characterization impudent.

Yet I am always glad to see him. His presence has cheered me often in the deep woods when no other animal or bird was about. I know no other bird except the owl that approaches so silently, and I know of none other that is quite so tame. When caribou hunting in the barrens of Arctostaphylos, Maine, in the long ago, I have had him gliding title to my breakfast, which could be enjoyed only by keeping constant guard with a switch. This jay, too, is a cone feeder, and his rough nest, built of sticks, is usually

placed in a conifer, the odoriferous balsam fir being a favorite site.

The afternoon shadows are long when we gain the main trail from Fern Lake, at the pool where the outlets of Fern and Odean-John, several miles below the lodge. We have completed a loop of the mountains, a fine experience, with many contacts with nature which one scarcely duplicates elsewhere. The remaining miles are down the gradual descent of the valley, and as the shadows of twilight fall we reach our cabin, grateful for two days filled with interesting experiences, and replete with joy over nature's incomparable charms. We can never adequately express the marvelous, extent and wondrous beauty of God's innumerable gifts to the children of men.

Camden Dedicates Home of Walt Whitman as a Memorial House

Camden, N. J.

Special Correspondence
AMERICA has been enriched by the creation of another literary and spiritual shrine. On Nov. 17, the little two-story frame building, 230 Middle Street, Camden, N. J., was dedicated by the city commissioners of that city and the Walt Whitman Memorial Commission as a memorial museum in the name of the good gray poet.

For eight years, Whitman lived in the little house, but for 20 years his life and that of Camden mingled, and from that contact he drew inspiration for many of his most far-sighted, most democratic utterances.

Hundreds of Whitman lovers and followers gathered to honor a great poet, who, in his own day, was often reviled and ridiculed. Messages were read from many uninvitedly absent, including President Coolidge, Gov. George S. Sulzer of New Jersey,

Woodrow Wilson, Solicitor-General James M. Beck, Elizabeth C. Koller, Whitman's faithful attendant, and two of the Whitman heirs, Mrs. Minnie L. Young of Freeport, Long Island, and Miss Jessie L. Whitman of St. Louis. Through the generosity of the latter, a three-quarter interest in the Middle Street property was deeded to the City of Camden for the nominal consideration of \$1.

Of all the people who knew Whitman, infinitely few were present. His memory attracted rather those whose his immortal words, and not his person, had kindled to inspiration. Harrison Morris, Alexander McAllister, Mrs. Weda Cook Addicks, E. Edward Seelye and Samuel Murray, the sculptor, alone knew the poet when he lived on Middle Street.

Whitman's house has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition. In the first floor, from room stands the familiar old chair



Huntly House, Recently Purchased by the Corporation of Edinburgh

presented by Thomas Donaldson, whose father received it directly from Whitman's own hands.

"It is a chair," said Harrison Morris, in his dedication address, "such as a Viking might choose, with enormous posts."

A portrait bust of Whitman by Ed-

ney Morse, the first ever made of the poet, stands in the little parlor, but on either side are jarringly new relics, empty, and waiting for the inevitable flood of Whitmanians.

Previous relics, now in the possession of Mr. Morris, will eventually find their way there, while it is probable that the bust made by Mr. Murray from life casts of Whitman's head, will also be added to the collection.

"It is the same house," said Samuel Murray, as he glanced from room to room, "the house where I stayed with Walt when I made casts for the bust. And yet it is not the same. Walt was careless—there was confusion in the rooms, papers were scattered everywhere, and sparks from the stove occasionally set them on fire. That is all gone now."

After a general welcome to the Whitman pilgrims in the city hall council chamber, where a reception was held by Mayor Victor King and the city commissioners, the guests adjourned to the Whitman house for the dedicatory services, during which H. Raymond Staley unveiled the bronze memorial tablet in the front of the dwelling.

In the houses on either side, men, women, and children gathered, leaning from windows, or standing in doorways, wondering what it was all about.

"The scene, the plain people around us, the passing locomotive, the smoke, the noise of the cars, would all be welcomed by Walt Whitman as characteristic of that America he deeply loved," said Harrison Morris, in his address. "I think Camden has done itself very great honor in thus honoring the memory of the good gray poet, and in the purchase of this house."

The little house itself, held personal associations for Mr. Morris.

"I remember," he said, "sitting on that cellar door and having in my hands bits of a manuscript written on pieces of paper and scraps of envelopes, from such did Whitman build up a poem."

Prof. J. Duncan Spach of Princeton University stressed the immortality of Whitman's message. As the first American man of letters to introduce Whitman's poetry as an integral part of a literature course in an American university, Professor Spach spoke of the universality of Whitman's appeal.

"Although his work was in no sense local, there never was a poet so sensitive to the inspirations of local surroundings," Whitman was one of the first Amer-

icans to influence the ideals of Europe, and to anticipate America's influence in the World War. He was so far ahead of his time that we are just beginning to catch up to him."

It is not impossible, according to Frederick von Neids, chairman of the Whitman Memorial Commission, that at some future time the city of Camden may purchase in addition to 230 Middle Street the properties adjoining, thus giving the Whitman house breathing space, as it is to be preserved where it stands.

It has been very difficult to collect authentic furnishings for the house, as the good gray poet did not believe in the possession of things. An old iron stove, an iron bed, a small stand, some uncouth chairs, a crude table, these were the material companions of his genius. But in his life and his thoughts he transcended them.

The Fair Comes to Our Boulevard

Paris, France

Special Correspondence
COULD anything be more wonderful than to have a permanent fair come and stay on your streets for several weeks (that is, if your street were wide enough)? Ours is a boulevard, with two rows of trees on each side and wide walks running between. Last October a fair came along and settled down for two months of solid joy, and we did so hope that it liked us well enough to come again this year.

Two days ago the caravans began to arrive—real houses on wheels, with windows and doors and lace curtains and fascinating little porches.

The horses are unhitched and the little houses are all parked in a row, back of whatever entertainment they have to show it looks like a tiny village, and that is what it really is, a traveling town of homes and shops.

Directly in front of our apartment is the most wonderful merry-go-round

of all. It has tiny aeroplanes in which one may sit and when it goes fast you are sure you are flying! There is another a little way down that has tiny automobiles, each with its own steering wheel and a front and back seat.

The swings are wonderful, too—like swans—and how easily they go!

Little children in Paris do not have yards to play in. Almost always they live in apartments and have to play on the sidewalk, under the watchful eye of the concierge, who spends her leisure, when it is bright, sitting in the sunshine by the door, with her knitting, or work of some sort. They never play on grass or make mud pies. Just pavement. So you see, when a fair comes, how very happy it must make them.

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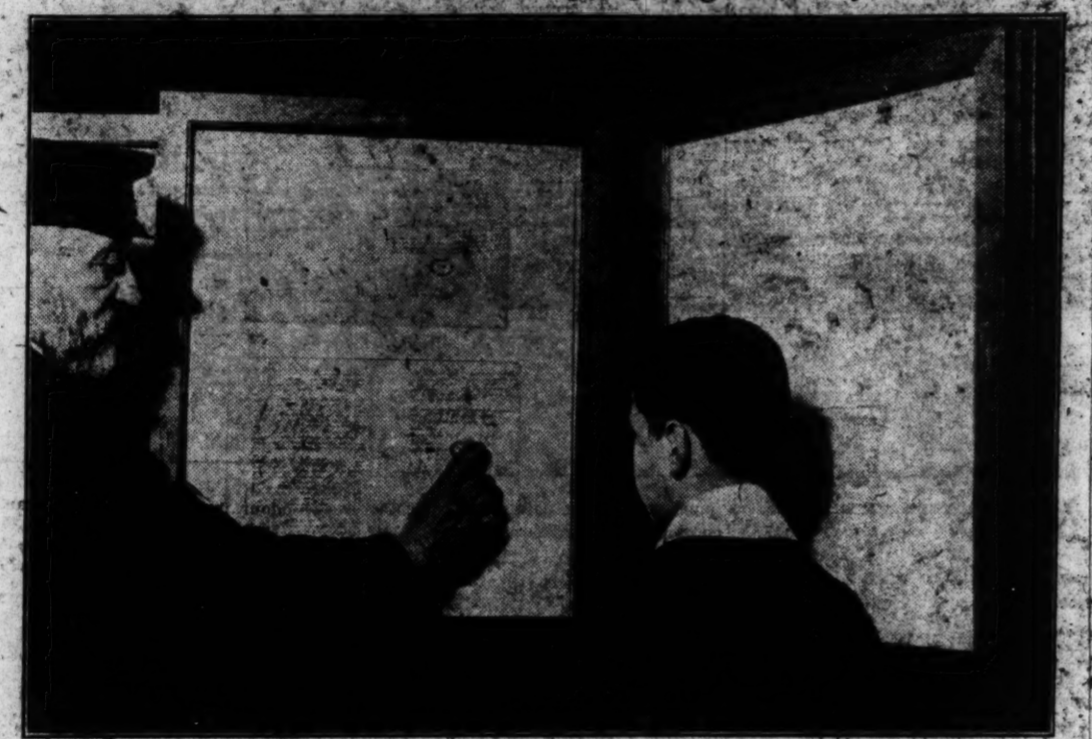
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Letters in Which British Royalty Signed Itself Human



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Viewing Papers Relating to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, Now in the Public Record Office, London
The attendant is pointing out the signature of Guy Fawkes on a deposition in which he confessed the details of the plot. The original anonymous letter to Lord Montagu, which led to Fawkes' detection, is seen in the upper part of the frame. The other two documents are an autograph letter from James I. relating to the plot, and another deposition signed by Fawkes.

London

Special Correspondence
ANYONE to whom a letter is more than a joint production of pen, ink, and paper, should see the collections of letters in the museum of the Public Record Office in Chancery

after he had given up keeping his diary.

An order headed "Jane the Queen" is a pathetic record of her nine days' reign, and is immediately followed by another document dealing with the same matter, headed "Mary the Queen," which had been purposely written in an effort to prove that Mary was Queen all the time, although investigation shows that her order could not really have been written till after Jane's deposition.

Alice Blyen affected a miserable little house, as if in an effort to tempt queenship to her; uniquely signed; while a draft and unsigned letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henri III, replying to his efforts to intercede for the Queen of Scotland, "shows signs of having been composed in a furious temper."

A letter from Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen is preserved. Decidedly in-

teresting is the epistle dated Aug. 22, 1577, written by Sir Richard Steele to the Secretary of State, telling him of a friend, one John Rolles, "who has had a very pretty thought for the more commodious dress of women."

Fragments of the Domesday Book, in excellent preservation, are to be seen at the Record Office. Altogether, the exhibits make an equally direct appeal to the historian and to the lover of human nature.

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Signature of "Mary the Queen," in the Museum of the Public Record Office, London

These birds are rather shy, and it takes a show of patience to observe them closely. In flight the deep blue of their wings and backs and the prominent crest and large bill are the conspicuous field marks. The dull black head and crest is set off by bright dashes of white just above the eyes. The nesting and food habits of this jay are quite like those of his eastern cousin.

Reward of Patience
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THE HOME FORUM

The Boswell of the Tribe of Painters

NOT the least felicity of the Florentines was the chance that gave them an admirable biographer, the Boswell of the whole tribe. . . . Vasari came at the right time; he was old enough to know as many of the great Florentines as one man could know, and young enough not to have missed one who was worth knowing. So, most accurately, writes Havelock Ellis.

But it was felicity for the Florentines to possess such a chronicler, how thrice blessed we are today, possessing one so endowed, who can speak as an eyewitness; an artist himself to boot, who can make those great figures stand clearly before us and can interpret the motives that animated their work. An hour or two spent with Vasari gives a new insight into the early Renaissance and is the best possible supplement to the study of the great paintings themselves.

Even the earlier figures, in cases where the records are necessarily scanty, give us a sense of distinct individuality. Cimabue, who "consumed the whole day in drawing, men, horses, houses"; the young Giotto, discovered by Cimabue keeping his sheep, and depicting one of them on the rock with a pointed piece of stone, or, later perplexing the papal messenger with his perfect circle, are as individual to us as if they were in our very presence.

Or there is Buonamico Buffalmacco, with his dislike of early rising, his un-outh humor, and love of horseplay. He seems to have been the natural buffoon of the group. With particular zest Vasari describes his adventures with the ape "who fell at once upon the vases that held the colours, mingled them all together—and plunging the pencils into the mixture—daubed over every figure, and did not cease until he had repainted the whole work with his own hand." One suspects that several of these anecdotes are apocryphal, but the interest in this one lies in the light which it throws upon the sturdy Buonamico; for "though exceedingly disturbed by what had happened, he could not help laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks." Such robust humor could not fail to appreciate a joke at its own expense.

Luca della Robbia presents a different picture. We see him first in great poverty, sitting with his feet in a basket of shavings, at night to keep them warm. And then we learn of his new process, of his work in color. One of the delights of Vasari is that he is artist enough to understand method, which he confides straightway to his reader. With more technique, however, he had scant patience. The work of Uccello is to him a tale of wasted

power. "Had he bestowed but half the labour on the delineation of men and of animals that he threw away over perspective," he laments. Here, as in nearly all of the sketches, there is a sense of unity, through emphasis on the central idea; as in Buonamico it is buffoonery, here it is technique—the single-track mind of Uccello, who even when his daughter called him to sleep, would cry out, "Oh, what a delightful thing is this perspective!"

Ghiberti and the bronze doors of San Giovanni call out an interesting tale—those doors of which Michelangelo said: "They are so beautiful they would well stand at the gates of Paradise." The struggle of Brunelleschi against syndics and jealous rivals and his final triumph in building the Duomo gives an illuminating picture of Italian life as anything in Dante.

For the lover of Browning, Fra Filippo Lippi and Andrea del Sarto have a peculiar interest. Vasari's sketch of the former, Browning has used very definitely as the source of his poem, though Browning does not tell the whole, but rather, in his characteristic fashion, seizes upon one typical experience, the spring evening when he escaped out of the window of the palace where he had been locked in by Cosimo de' Medici. The views on art expressed in the poem are largely the poet's, and yet there is in them nothing incongruous in such a character as Vasari represents. Andrea del Sarto, Browning tells us, was prompted by the famous painting of Andrea and his wife. But the mainprizing of Andrea's character is shown clearly in Vasari:

"But there was a certain timidity of mind, a sort of diffidence and want of force in his nature which rendered it impossible that those evidences of ardour and animation which are proper to the more exalted character, should ever appear in him."

Vasari as well as Browning has understood the tragedy of "the faultless painter."

Leonardo da Vinci Vasari recognizes at once as a giant among painters, of "extraordinary power, conjoined with remarkable facility, a mind of regal boldness and magnanimous daring." From him, of course, we get the original version of the much debated Mona Lisa. We read how the artist had someone "to sing or play on instruments or to jest or otherwise amuse her, to the end that she might continue cheerful." He finds in it, not, as we learn of the subtle meanings hinted at by Pater, but "a smile so sweet that while looking at it one finds it rather divine than human."

Finally there is Michelangelo, with his sturdy independence, his prodigious memory, his caustic tongue, his love of solitude. "The man who would produce works of merit should be free from cares and anxieties, seeing that Art demands earnest consideration, loneliness, and quietude." Wise old Vasari! He was one who knew painters well, an artist himself, albeit a mediocre one, but, at any rate, one who understood the demands of the highest art, the solitude, the concentration, and the endless devotion of service.

Journey's End

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
We left below us, far off to the south. The glimmering, shimmering pools of smoky heat

Veiling the valley's checkerboard of shaded green,
And now at gully-riven, tree-clad mountain top
The pungent perfume of the alder bud is mingled with the sea clean, salty air.

Those flashes of intense blue to the north, between the leaves,
Are they the sea or sky?—But another twist
Of gravelly, pebbled road, and then there lies the Bay—

Dancing in white-capped, gay abandon in the sun,
Shading from soft green beside the shore
To a wild purple-blue at the far horizon's edge,
Where lies the Isle au Haute,
A dove-blue figure softly drawn upon a pencilled base.

But another swallow dip in the winding way,
Then the gray road swoops adown the cliff
And in its curve there spreads a rambling house,
Drowsing behind its white-fenced garden.

Where dahlias to the heavy-headed poppies nod,
And climbing honeysuckle takes its fragrant way along the shingled walls,
Draping an odoriferous curtain o'er the casements wide.

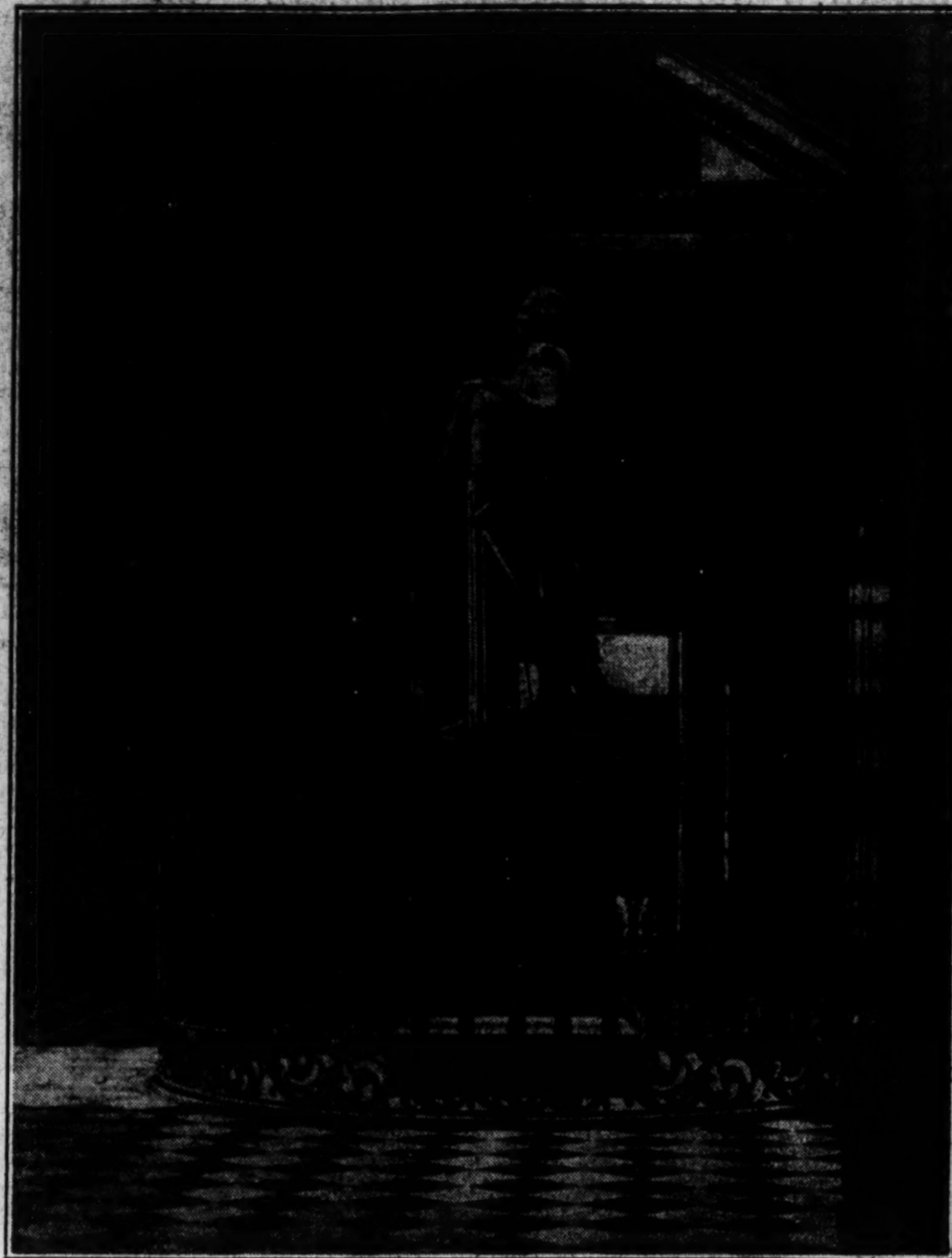
Across the tilting board that spans the chattering brook,
Out of the dark red cliff, sweet waters of a spring
Drop clear and cold, mingling with the gently falling petals pink
Of wild rose from the ledge above.

This is my heart's desire land,
The journey's end of all my happy thoughts,
This heavenly garden by the sea,
Where fairy sailing ships from sunset lands,
Borne by fair winds o'er changing, tinted seas,
Cheered by the wheeling gulls that ride the breeze,
And laden with my every wish, come sailing home.

Erica Austin Selfridge.

Noble Things

It is more praiseworthy in noble and excellent things to know something, though little, than in mean and ignoble matters to have a perfect knowledge.—Drummond of Hawthornden.



Houdon's "Washington"

Photograph by Richard Soutill Grant

"Celui Qui Sert"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

H OUDON'S statue of Washington, with its "favorite profile"—to quote from Justin Winsor, has stood for one hundred and twenty-seven years in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol; surrounded by the fine architectural design of Thomas Jefferson. The modeling of the statue was done in exact size from life at Mount Vernon in 1783, by Jean Antoine Houdon. It was carved that year in Paris and bears the legend: "Fait par Houdon citoyen Français 1783."

The sculptor did not remain for the unveiling ceremony, in 1796, when he learned that the Virginia State Legislature had decided to place a four-foot block of marble under his sculpture, which he had made life size and intended to stand in its proper perspective—on a level with the eye.

The inscription on the base was written by President James Madison. In 1824, when Lafayette came to this country, he looked at this famous statue silently for a few minutes, and then paid the artist the tribute of saying: "It would speak were it not against the rules of marble to do so." Replicas in bronze have been placed in the Capitol in Washington, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, on the grounds of the University of Virginia; and on July 4, 1921, the people of the State of Virginia presented Great Britain with a replica, which was erected in Trafalgar Square, in the city of London.

Enlarging One's Vocabulary

Let anyone who wants to see himself grow, resolve to adopt two new words each week. It will not be long before the endless and enchanting variety of the world will begin to reflect itself in his speech. . . . I know that when we use a word for the first time we are startled, as if a freeraker went off in our neighborhood. We look about hastily to see if anyone has noticed. But finding that no one has, we may be emboldened. A word used three times slips off the tongue with entire naturalness. Then it is ours forever. . . . For each word presents its own point of view, discloses a special aspect of things, reports some little importance not otherwise conveyed, and so contributes its small emancipation to our tied-up minds and tongues.

But a brief warning may be necessary to make my meaning clear. In urging the addition of new words to our present poverty-stricken stock, I am far from suggesting that we should seek out strange, technical, or inflated expressions, which do not appear in ordinary conversation. The very opposite is my aim. I would put every man who is now employing a dictionary merely local and personal, in command of the approved resources of the English language. Our poverty usually comes through provinciality, through accepting without criticism the habits of our special set. . . . What we should seek is to contribute to each of the little companies with which our life is bound up a gently enlarging influence, such impulses as will not startle or create detachment, but which may save from humdrum routine, and dreary usualness. We cannot be really kind without being a little venturesome. The small shocks of our increasing vocabulary will in all probability be as helpful to our friends as to ourselves.

—George Herbert Palmer.

PREMIER avoir mangé la Pâque, le soir avant son crucifiement, le Maître fut invité à terminer une contestation qui s'était élevée parmi ses disciples pour savoir lequel d'entre eux devait être regardé comme le plus grand. La force et la justice de sa réponse paraissant clairement dans sa réponse: "Que le plus grand parmi vous soit comme le plus petit, et celui qui gouverne, comme celui qui sert. Car lequel est le plus grand, celui qui est à table, ou celui qui sert? N'est-ce pas celui qui est à table? Moi pourtant, je suis au milieu de vous comme celui qui sert."

Quel sens d'humiliation doit avoir touché le cœur de ces hommes, qui se disputaient avec égolisme le rang et le pouvoir. Leur Seigneur et Maître, le grand Enseigneur de l'humanité à travers tous les âges, était le serviteur de tous et ne désirait être rien de plus. Animé par un pur désir de donner, il ne pensait nullement à recevoir. Il ne repoussait à tout, même au sens humain de la vie, ne recevant rien de la matérialité; et aucune parole de rébellion n'échappait de ses lèvres. Toutefois, nous savons que Jésus gagna les honneurs les plus grands. "Père, je te rends grâce," était son assertion fervente; et même sur la croix, il pria pour ses persécuteurs afin qu'ils fussent pardonnés en raison de leur ignorance. Semblable esprit de pardon a-t-il jamais existé? Et Jésus le Christ est notre Guide.

À la page 33 de "Science et Santé" avec le Ciel des Écritures, Mrs. Eddy demande: "Chrétiens, buvez-vous sa coupe? Avez-vous participé au sang de la Nouvelle Alliance, aux bénédictions qui accompagnent une intelligence nouvelle et plus élevée de Dieu?" Comme nous apprenons dans une certaine mesure à endurer ainsi que Jésus a enduré, avec le cœur plein d'amour pour tous les hommes, sans en exclure ceux qui semblent nous avoir fait tort, il nous tarde aussi d'être comptés parmi ceux qui servent. La joie de servir est sa propre récompense, principalement lorsqu'elle est accompagnée par les "miracles" qui proviennent que la Parole est toujours efficace. L'habileté à partager avec autrui tout ce que l'on a acquis de bien, procure aussi un sentiment reconnaissant et paisible d'affection; qui surpasse toute croyance mortelle au bonheurs. On atteint au vrai service, au nom du Christ, en se soumettant réellement à Dieu. On désire de tout son cœur: Seigneur, me voici; sera-t-il de moi selon Ta propre bonté et Ta façon, et rends-moi capable d'oublier le moi afin que je devienne un instrument en Tes mains et que je reflète le bien sur tout le monde.

Saint Paul écrivit: "Je vous exhorte . . . à offrir vos corps en sacrifice vivant, saint, agréable à Dieu, ce qui est votre culte raisonnable." Ce n'est pas seulement un "culte raisonnable," mais un culte nécessaire; et l'on ne peut

jamais trouver de paix durable jusqu'à ce que l'on s'acquiesce de ce culte. Woodrow Wilson a dit récemment: "Notre civilisation ne peut survivre matériellement à moins qu'elle ne soit rachetée spirituellement." et la mission de la Science Chrétienne est de présenter au monde, dans ce siècle, l'esprit du Christ vivant. Dans un moment où l'on avait besoin d'un message spécial, un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne lut ces paroles dans Esaié: "Me voici, envoie-moi," et il se fit l'écho de cette prière. Instantanément la pensée lui vint: Comment sais-tu que tu es prêt? Alors cette prière fit place à la suivante: Seigneur, rends-moi digne d'être envoyé. Il y a une différence considérable entre le désir ardent et l'habileté. Le désir ardent de servir est une chose, mais c'est une tout autre chose d'être véritablement prêt pour la tâche. L'état de préparation signifie toujours la compétence quand l'appel arrive. Phillips Brooks a dit un jour: "Nul homme n'est arrivé à la vraie grandeur sans sentir dans une certaine mesure que sa vie appartient à sa race, et que ce que Dieu lui donne, il le lui donne pour l'humanité"; et Phillips Brooks lui-même connaissait et rendait à la fois le vrai service.

Il y a bien des manières de servir, et des opportunités sans nombre sont toujours à notre portée. Celui qui pleure a besoin d'une parole fortifiante d'encouragement et de consolation; celui qui nourrit une pensée de maladie a besoin de sentir le contact du Christ guérisseur; celui qui semble être solitaire a besoin qu'on lui démontre que tout besoin humain est déjà satisfait dans l'omniprésence de l'Amour divin. Nous avons continuellement l'occasion d'être "pleins de compassion et d'amour fraternel, miséricordieux et humbles." Se mettre dans la position de celui qui sert, c'est être fort, afin que les autres soient rendus forts; c'est être doux, afin que les autres apprennent à trouver le chemin de la douceur; c'est pardonner, afin d'être pardonné soi-même; c'est chercher et trouver le chemin du Christ, afin de pouvoir l'indiquer intelligemment aux autres. Alors, on devient vraiment occupé à donner qu'on ne pense nullement à recevoir; on devient réellement et désireux d'aider son frère qu'on atteint l'idéal dont parle Mrs. Eddy, à la page 518 de Science et Santé: "Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Principe, ou Père; et étant soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui."

Pater's Art Criticism

Fine filaments of gold, utterances of subtle beauty, are ever here and there to be found amidst the general excellence: literally filaments of verbal gold, for the very word occurs not less often than at least some score of times, giving a vague pleasure, leaving, as it were, a faint aroma, not

"He That Serveth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER eating the passover on the night before his crucifixion, the Master was called upon to settle a dispute which had arisen between his disciples as to who should be the greatest among them. The strength and justice of his reply are clearly evident in his answer: "He that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve. For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth."

What a sense of self-abasement must have touched the hearts of those men, selfishly striving for place and power. Their Lord and Master, great Teacher of all mankind throughout all time, was the servant of all and asked to be nothing more. Eager to give, he had no thought of getting. He surrendered all, even the human sense of life, receiving nothing materially; and no rebellious word escaped his lips. Yet we know that Jesus won highest honors. "Father, I thank thee," was his earnest assertion; and even on the cross he prayed for his persecutors, that because of their ignorance they might be forgiven. Was ever such spirit of forgiveness? And Jesus the Christ is our Way-shower.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 33) Mrs. Eddy asks: "Christians, are you drinking his cup? Have you shared the blood of the New Covenant, the persecutions which attend a new and higher understanding of God?" As we learn in a measure to endure even as Jesus endured, with joy in our hearts for all mankind, not excluding those who seem to have wronged us, we also long to be counted among those that serve. The joy of service is its own reward, especially when accompanied by "signs following," which prove that the Word is always with power. The ability to share whatever of good one has gained also brings grateful, quiet rejoicing, transcending all mortal belief in gladness. True service in Christ's name is gained through honest surrender of one's self to God. We desire to say from the heart: Lord, here am I; use me in Thine own wisdom in Thy way, and enable me so to forget self that I may be an instrument in Thy hands, reflecting good to all.

Paul wrote, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto

God, which is your reasonable service." That is not only a "reasonable service," but a necessary one; and one can never find enduring peace until he fulfills it. Woodrow Wilson recently said: "Our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually"; and to bring to the world in this age the spirit of the living Christ is the mission of Christian Science. At a time when a special messenger was needed, a student of Christian Science read in Isaiah the words, "Here am I; send me," and fervently echoed the prayer. Instantly came the thought, How do you know you are ready? Then the prayer was changed to: Lord, make me worthy to be sent. There is a wide difference between eagerness and readiness. Eagerness to serve is one thing, but it is quite another to be actually ready for the task. Preparedness always means efficiency when the call comes. Phillips Brooks once said, "No man has come to true greatness who had not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him, He gives him for mankind"; and Phillips Brooks himself both knew and rendered true service.

There are many ways of serving, and countless opportunities always at hand. The one who mourns needs a strengthening word of encouragement and comfort; he who has a thought of sickness needs to feel the touch of the healing Christ; one who seems lonely requires to be shown that every need of man is already met in divine Love's omnipresence. Unceasingly there is the opportunity to "love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous." To stand as he that serveth is to be strong that others may be made strong; to be gentle that others may learn the way of gentleness; to forgive that we ourselves may be forgiven; to seek and to find the way of the Christ, that the way may be understandingly indicated to others. Then, indeed, one becomes so absorbed in giving that there is no thought of getting; so truly desirous of aiding his brother that Mrs. Eddy's ideal will be accomplished. As she tells us in Science and Health (p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE widespread interest taken in the suggestion of The Christian Science Monitor that the menace of war might be immeasurably averted if by a constitutional amendment property should be made subject to conscription equally with human life, and that labor should be conscripted as remorselessly as military service, is indicative of the extent to which the public mind is occupied with this subject.

The Monitor's Peace Plan

Those who have commented on the Monitor's plan have taken, of course, various views as to its feasibility and its necessity. Some adhere to the fundamental proposition that it is in error because it recognizes the possibility of war. Thinkers of this type hold that legislation outlawing war wholly would be more efficient than legislation which admits its possibility but seeks to avert it. Others cling to the proposition that international agreement for arbitration, or for the application of economic pressure, or the employment of an international police force for the suppression of warlike tendencies on the part of any individual nation, is the better course. The purpose of the Monitor being to encourage the widest discussion of the subject, we feel that the suggestion made in these columns is emphatically accomplishing this end. But, more than that, we are prepared to defend it as the most practicable plan for assuring at least that the United States will not be hastily rushed into war, and that, if after a careful consideration of the colossal cost it should determine upon a declaration of war, the conditions imposed by the constitutional amendment suggested would make that Nation impregnable.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on international law and upon American constitutional law, says of this proposition:

The powers of the Government, both over individuals and over property by way of conscription or requisition, are now sufficient to provide for all needful exigencies of national defense. I see no necessity for adding to those powers, which, as the last war demonstrated, were sufficiently broad to enable the Government to take all necessary measures.

We think that in all probability Mr. Coudert is correct in saying that the Government possesses power today to take over the services of individuals and their property by way of conscription or requisition. But we observe that in none of the wars in which the United States has been concerned has this been done. Profiteers enriched themselves in the Civil War, in the war with Spain, and enormously in the recent World War. In all of these contests the men called upon to fight for the country were forced to make cruel sacrifices, while other men, as young, as hardy, as fit for military service, who escaped that supreme test, were employed at preposterous salaries in the industries essential to the conduct of the war. The constitutional amendment suggested by the Monitor would recognize the present power of the Government to correct these inequalities, but would make it obligatory upon the Government to take such action, which it has not done in the past. It is wholly probable that the United States Government possessed the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to its citizens, but it required a constitutional amendment to make this power effective.

Certain commentators upon the Monitor's proposition seem apprehensive that it is offered as a substitute for that international co-operation either in the form of the League of Nations, or of an association of nations yet to be formulated, which is obviously growing in favor among the American people. This is not a necessary feature of the proposition. Many of the sources of irritation between nations can most safely be left to such an international body. Perhaps the fairest statement of the relation of the two propositions is made by Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College, who sets forth his view of the situation thus:

I firmly believe that war is a measure that can be prevented, and that by international support of the World's Court and the League of Nations, enduring peace can and should be obtained without further bloodshed. Only the silliest of sentimentalists can continue to believe that militarism and war will make for safety and peace.

But if another war should arise, I thoroughly concur with The Christian Science Monitor the entire Nation should be conscripted, not merely a part thereof, and placed at the disposal of the State. It is the only orderly and just procedure possible, the only way to drive home indelibly into the heart of everyone a comprehension of the sacrifices of war, and to guard against the possibility that the shedding of the lifeblood of millions might be turned into an individually profitable proposition.

The Monitor is grateful, and it feels that its readers will share its gratitude, to those who are discussing, pro and con, the merits of this proposition. While the jurors engaged in consideration of the enormous number of propositions submitted in competition for the Bok Peace Prize are pursuing their work, the world-wide discussion of this suggestion will be of interest and value.

A GENERATION ago, or thereabouts, John Sherman, discussing the methods of resuming specie payments in the United States, is quoted as having observed, "The way to resume is to resume." Persuaded, perhaps, by the success of that earlier undertaking along the lines proposed, Senator Borah insists that the way to reduce federal taxes in the

Mr. Borah's Simple Formula

United States is to reduce them. The inclination is to agree with him. There will be much discussion in the forthcoming session of Congress, and in the national campaigns which have already virtually been begun, regarding means which should be adopted to lessen the present burden of taxation. To a great extent these discussions will be carried on simply to make political capital for one or the other of the major parties, or in the hope of strengthening the support of a particular candidate. Large reductions are planned in the national budget. The grad-

ual lessening of the armed defenses and the gradual scaling down of the civil lists made possible with the winding up of affairs having to do with the war, have reduced governmental needs by many millions of dollars. The taxpayers are the first who should benefit by this retrenchment, and that benefit can be most directly reflected in substantial relief from tax burdens. Mr. Borah is right in insisting that the reductions be made, and at once.

The people of the United States, speaking generally, care little or nothing for the division of political capital between the parties. They care not at all whether the revision of tax schedules is made by the Republicans with the advice and aid of the Administration, or whether it is made as a result of an alliance between the Democrats and the anti-Administration Republicans. But full assurance may be given that the voters are wide-awake to what is going on. They will watch closely the maneuvering for position which will follow the organization of the two houses of Congress, and they will reward or penalize those who are in a position of tactical advantage according as they extend or withhold the relief desired.

With commendable patience and fortitude, the people of the country have seen uncovered, in the years since the war, the gaping holes into which vast sums of the money they gave in support of a just cause were wantonly poured. Chapter after chapter has revealed the perfidy of agents and officials to whom responsible administrative duties had been intrusted. But they want no more of these things. They demand an immediate return to sane expenditures and a strictly economical fiscal basis. They will pay, though perhaps grudgingly, for past mistakes and even malfeasances, but they will decline to contribute longer to those who refuse to profit by the errors of the past.

Two problems, both at the moment in an unsolved tangle, hold commercial and industrial interest completely.

Foreign Affairs and Business

Both of them are weighted with practically unlimited possibilities for the future, and in both lie the elements of political and commercial pacification at home and abroad, as well as the yeast of further disruption and discontent. One is represented in the crisis which has developed among the nations of Europe over the manner in which an examination of Germany's ability to pay reparations is to be conducted and which recently threatened a complete disruption of the Entente; the other is Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's plan for a graduated reduction of the tax schedules in the United States.

It is true that fall business has developed in very good fashion, and that the ratio of production in most basic industries is larger than at this time last year, but at the same time it is equally true that forward buying in all lines is not up to normal, that its development is slow in unfolding, that a degree of apprehension about the immediate future continues to exist, and that there is no disposition whatever among buyers to lay in large supplies against possible future needs. This condition must be laid at the door, first, of the acute political tangle in Europe, secondly, of America's own high taxation schedules, of which reduction is now sought, and thirdly, of an abnormal condition which continues to exist in many lines of industry, in which are involved high costs of labor and materials on the one hand, and small forward inquiry for the finished product on the other.

The possibility of a break in the Entente, with France resolved to hold Germany to the letter of her contract and to tighten her grip on that country's industrial possessions, has once more brought into the world limelight this five-year-old problem of Germany's ability and willingness to pay, and has again emphasized the jealousies—mainly trade jealousies—which prevail between nation and nation. The outcome of this recurring European crisis cannot be foretold. It must await the future. The gravity of the situation, however, is to some measure reflected in the fall of sterling and francs in the past week.

The single factor of a political crisis was not, of course, entirely responsible for this débâcle in the exchanges. Its ramifications are legion. Inflation of the currency in France and the cost of a tremendous army in the field, grumbling of the peasants under an extraordinary load of taxation, and growing distrust by her nationals of her leadership, have contributed to the fall in the franc. The decline in the pound has been accelerated by the necessary accumulation of dollars—which involved the sale of sterling—to meet England's forthcoming interest bill on Dec. 15 of \$80,500,000 to the United States; the purchase of American commodities, particularly cotton, on a rising market; the forthcoming elections in Great Britain, the problem of unemployment, and a moderate amount of "flight of capital" to the American dollar—the world's most stable currency. Movement of these exchanges in the immediate future is watched by the world with absorbing interest. It will determine what part of the downward fluctuation has been due to fall trade requirements (which now are lightening) and how much to the fright of Capital over the prospects of Europe's future.

The suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for a revision of tax schedules at the forthcoming Congress have won universal commendation from commercial and business interests in all parts of the United States. It now appears fair to say that this will constitute an Administration measure, of, by and for the Administration, and that along those lines it will go directly to legislative Washington. The tax program is a possibility only on condition that the soldiers' bonus legislation be shelved. Thus are adroitly tied together two proposals of importance, and the fact that one of the two must be chosen is being stressed. The country is given to understand that it cannot "eat its cake and have it, too."

The markets appear to be in a position where they are content to "mark time" until some of these problems are more near settlement; but their movements, in the past few days, are subject to further interpretations, too. The wheat market, for instance, apparently does not take

the European situation so seriously that an abnormal demand for grain to feed vast armies is anticipated. Wheat worked moderately lower last week. On the other hand, cotton boomed along at the year's best prices, a condition brought about by the possibility of a lean crop, an extremely small "carry-over" from the old crop, and exceptionally heavy demand from foreign and domestic spinners.

Securities have lost a little of the ground recently gained through the flush of optimism created by extra dividends by a number of large corporations and a "conversion to the constructive side" by professional operators. The reaction has been a natural one, coming as a climax to eleven days in which advances had been recorded in the security markets and in which the average upswing of stocks quoted on the New York Stock Exchange had been six and one-half points. Such a swing, no doubt, has fully disappointed these special dividends. Now the markets stop for breath, for a period of assimilation, and for further light on the happenings in Europe and the manner in which Congress will view Mr. Mellon's tax reduction proposals.

CHANGING names of cities, streets, or even implements, is a frequent and favorite manifestation of nationalism, particularly in the time of war or other periods of antipathy to a neighboring country. Early in the World War the Russians revised the name of their capital from "St. Petersburg" to "Petrograd," a change that seems likely to last. In Paris the "Rue de Berlin" was renamed during the early war frenzy the "Rue de Liège." New countries, or those having recently recovered their independence, are specially inclined to this method of setting history straight.

Will Christiania Become "Oslo"?

The Norwegians are, therefore, not peculiar when they propose to change the name of their capital from "Christiania" to "Oslo." Prior to 1905, when the century-old union with Sweden was dissolved, the activity of the Norwegian nationalists was directed chiefly against the "brother country." First they agitated for a "pure flag," that is, one without the union mark; next they wanted separate consuls, then independent foreign representation, and, finally, a complete break-up of the union. Since that date they have turned their attention to Denmark. At home they have tried to substitute the local dialect for Danish as the official language. Abroad they have called attention to the colonies owned in common until the liberation of 1814—Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, which were old Norwegian settlements. Iceland has been autonomous since 1918; the Faroe Islands are still loyal to Denmark, though there is a party favoring contacts with Norway. The dispute over the sovereignty over Greenland is all the time growing more vehement. Diplomatic conferences have come to naught and newspaper polemics continue. The anti-Danish feeling in Norway has grown so strong that Danish business firms notice a decreasing demand for their goods, amounting almost to a boycott—another form of nationalistic expression. Yet both in 1814 and 1905 the Norwegians chose a Danish prince as their king.

In this atmosphere the proposed change in the name of the capital is easier to understand. Oslo is an old Norwegian name for a locality now included in the city. The first record of it dates from 1048. How much older it is, no one knows. In 1624 this town, which was not then the capital, burned down, and the Danish King, Christian IV, decided that the new city, which he named for himself, should be built nearer the fortress of Akershus, so as to be better protected. Thus "Oslo" and "Christiania" have two different origins. Next year, 1924, the new city will be able to celebrate its tercentenary, and as an expression of its Norwegian character and complete independence from Denmark, the Norwegian nationalists propose to change its name to "Oslo."

Though for practical reasons, as opposed to the sentimental, there is considerable opposition, those in favor of the change are thoroughly in earnest about it and have good prospects of getting their way. About 250 local firms would have to change their addresses and stationery; all maps and geographies throughout the world would have to be revised, but once nationalist societies take the bit in their teeth they are hard to stop.

Editorial Notes

TRULY the spirit of charity breathes through the pledge, which has already been signed by many members of the various church organizations in the United States, including President Coolidge, and which will, doubtless, be signed by many thousands more, to observe Dec. 2 as Golden Rule Sunday. It reads:

If not prevented by unforeseen developments, I will endeavor to arrange for suitable observance in my own household, providing that day approximately that which is used every day in the orphanages of the Near East. The difference in cost of this orphanage menu and my usual meal I will contribute for the purchase of food for the orphans of the Near East.

And one may guarantee that those who keep their pledge will feel a satisfaction in their meals that day that has been lacking from many a former banquet.

THE extraordinary care with which valuable animals are surrounded these days when being transported by rail or boat, combined with the great difficulty which even passengers often find in obtaining suitable accommodation when traveling to or from out-of-the-way parts of the world, makes it no wonder that the recent arrival in the London zoo of a pygmy hippopotamus from Monrovia was long delayed, owing to inability to secure fitting quarters for its trip. Warm housing had, however, been ready for it at the zoo ever since September, and it was received, figuratively speaking, with open arms. Many an immigrant would do well to receive one-tenth as hearty a welcome to the land of his adoption as did this Liberian beast.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAL

IN

PAN-AMERICANS, reviewing their recent startling utterances, have every reason to welcome former Senator Frank B. Kellogg, America's next Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Senator Medill McCormick, who frankly urge their countrymen to forget all about Europe and promise that the markets to be had for the asking in Latin America will more than fill the place that Europe once held in America's economic budget. The Senator from Illinois has long been interested in the world south of Panama. He was, perhaps, the first American statesman of this generation to sail the Caribbean, consequently his considered statements have not the same excuse as have those of the distinguished diplomatist from St. Paul, who, after all, is a recent convert to this particular point of view.

But, while welcoming them, Americans must not be swept off their feet, or be lured by their eloquence from the field of realities into the uncertain realm of speculation. It will be long before America can forget Europe economically, and if America's money crop for the next generation is to come from the world south of Panama, it must tighten up its belts and prepare to wear the simple blue jean garb as the fathers did. The South American markets are, of course, of vital importance. No one can minimize that feature of the horizon. But, nevertheless, while pursuing the stars, it is well to keep a cool head and one's feet on the ground. The present power to absorb America's manufactures of the vast area of country stretching from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, with its sparse and scattered population of, say, 80,000,000 at a guess (and as to population statistics, we have nothing more than a guess to go by), does not equal in buying capacity that of one of the first-class states, like Ohio or Pennsylvania, and does not approach the purchasing and absorbing power of the Empire State of New York. We can put it in another and an equally striking way: All Latin America does not purchase from all the world—Europe, as well as America and Asia—as much as the State of New York produces and places on sale in home and foreign markets.

Having in this somewhat rough, rude way obtained our economic bearings, it is a pleasure to be able to state that the transformation of the commercial relations between North and South America is amazing, and that America's trade in Latin America may be said to be increasing by leaps and bounds, with every now and then a slight slip-back, which is invariably and promptly recovered. Its Latin-American trade in the calendar year 1923 will be \$2,000,000,000, and it only amounted to \$750,000,000 in the year preceding the outbreak of the war. The most marked growth is in exports, which, it is estimated, will total in the year close to \$680,000,000, as against \$208,000,000 in 1914.

Surveying this important phase of the export trade with the aid of Latin-American figures dealing with the year 1921, the latest for which official figures are available, it is apparent that the Latin-American group took from the United States over 45 per cent of their imports, as against less than 25 per cent in the year before the war. To be more explicit and detailed, the official custom house returns of the twenty countries forming the Latin-American group show \$834,000,000 in merchandise imported from the United States in 1921, as against about \$319,000,000 in the year before the war, thus making an increase of more than 150 per cent, while the increase of America's share of imports was from 24 to 45 per cent for the same period.

America's increased trade is uniform and consistent throughout the area now under examination, although in some countries it is more marked than in others.

To illustrate: America's share of Mexican imports in 1913 was 48 per cent; in 1921 it was 76 per cent. Its share of Cuban imports in 1913 was 53 per cent; in 1921 it was 75 per cent. Its share of Argentina's imports in 1913 was 15 per cent of the whole; in 1921 it was 28 per cent. Its share of the imports of Brazil in 1913 was 16 per cent of the whole; and in 1921, 31 per cent. In Uruguay, in 1913 its imports were 12 per cent; in 1921 they had reached the figure of 26 per cent. The most striking characteristic of this tremendous trade increase in both exports and imports is, that manufactured articles form a large proportion of the goods purchased by South America—approximately 80 per cent of the total.

There is another consequence which should be borne in mind if Europe should cease to exist as an economic factor in the world, and this, too, it seems to me, the distinguished senators to whom I have referred—both of whom have served on the Foreign Relations Committee, and consequently have had great opportunities to be well informed—seem to have overlooked. That is, should the purchasing power of Europe reach the vanishing point, Argentina, Uruguay, and even Paraguay, countries which produce and send abroad, to Europe, large quantities of beef, wheat and mutton (America taking the by-products, such as lard, hides and wool), would be hit, indeed, hard hit, and in consequence the amount of money they would have still available to purchase American manufactured articles would be greatly reduced. And, of course, when Chile stops exporting nitrates to Europe—and should Europe go bankrupt, she will not be able to pay for them—America's trade with the inhabitants of this interesting Republic would drop indeed, if it did not collapse, for nitrate of soda represents its money crop and is of vital importance.

To resume, then, this hasty but carefully considered sketch of the economic prospects as affected by the activities of Latin-American countries, we come to the conclusion that Latin-American trade is not to be ignored. It is certainly more than a drop in the bucket, but it is certainly not more—and not likely to be more in the immediate future—than a cupful in relation to America's export trade. It is well to know that not more than 10 per cent of American production is exported, while in normal years in Germany and in Great Britain the exports amounted to between forty-five and fifty per cent of the whole production. True it is that the farmers and other consumers of manufactured goods are awakening to the fact that this 10 per cent of America's production that is exported exercises a very decisive influence on the prices that obtain in the great home market, where close to 90 per cent of the production is consumed.

Looking back over the tables given above, showing the great growth of America's Latin-American trade in the eight years between 1913 and 1921, the hasty reader may come to the conclusion that here, at last, is to be found an expanding market of unlimited possibilities. In my next letter I shall endeavor to give in unsentimental language the reasons why the expansion in this field in the future, and in the next generation or two, is likely to increase but moderately, if at all.